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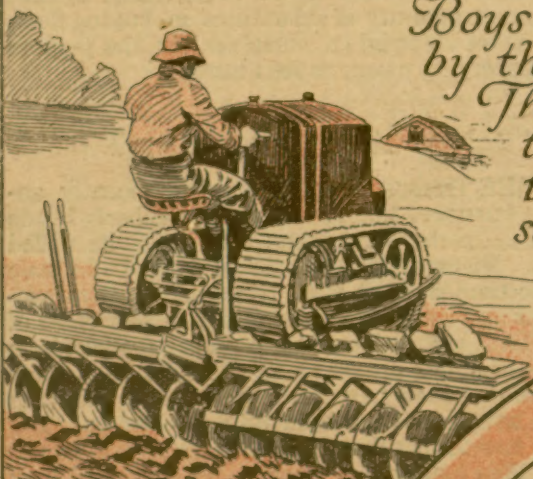
# COMFORT

*The Key to Happiness and Success  
in over a Million and a Quarter Homes  
Published at Augusta Maine*

APRIL  
1919

## FARM IMPROVEMENT NUMBER

*Boys and Girls are lured from Farms  
by the desire to earn money of their own  
There is plenty of Opportunities on  
the farm . . . A family Co-Operative  
Profit-Sharing system would  
solve the problem for many a farmer*



*Increasing the  
productive  
area*



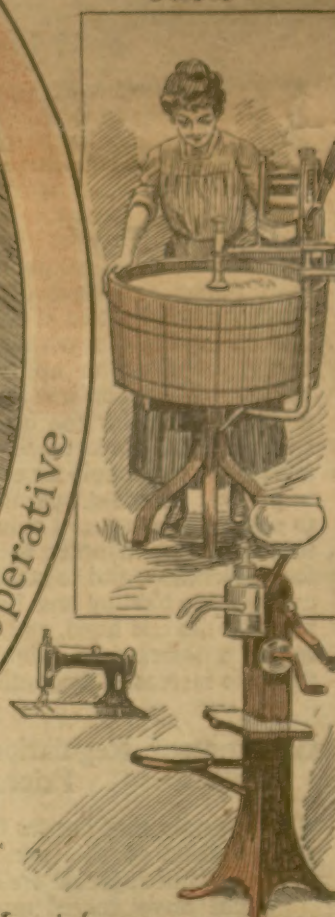
*Working out  
a profit-sharing  
basis*



*The daughter does  
the family canning  
on a commission*



*The Returning Soldier's choice*



*Inside conveniences  
must not be overlooked*



*Getting points on farming from  
their favorite magazine*



Published at AUGUSTA, MAINE.

See Article "Family Profit-Sharing on the Farm" on Page 3.

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# COMFORT

## EDITORIAL

THOUGHTS THAT BREATHE AND WORDS THAT BURN

### Congress Votes a Billion Dollars to Make Good the Government's Guaranteed Wheat Price to Farmers

"FOOD will win the war" was the slogan whereby our Government rallied the people to a tremendous, nation-wide effort for utmost production and conservation of food. And the largely increased quantity of food which the people of the United States raised and, at no small sacrifice, saved for export to feed our Allies and their armies, did win the war in the sense that it constituted one of the indispensable factors without which victory would have been impossible. And now, strange as it may seem, since the victory is won we have to pay the price for our labor and sacrifice in creating the food reserve—a price represented in part by the billion dollars recently appropriated by Congress to make good the Government's guaranty of \$2.26 a bushel to the farmers for their 1919 wheat crop.

But cost what it may we cannot do otherwise than shoulder the burden as one of the inevitable expenses of the war; for not only is the faith of the Government pledged to maintain the price of wheat, but the farmers who have planted extensively and at great expense, and the dealers and millers, who hold large stocks of wheat and flour purchased at prices fixed by the Government, would be ruined by an immediate drop in prices. This would produce a panic of calamitous proportions that would paralyze the financial, commercial and industrial activities of the entire country at this critical time of transition from war to peace conditions.

### Sudden Ending of War Presents New Food Problem

DUe to the sudden and unexpected ending of the war the food situation in the United States has been transformed from a condition of threatened scarcity to one of temporary superabundance, glutting the market and presenting a most complicated and perplexing problem. To meet the exigencies of war the Government had assumed absolute control of food prices and food distribution, thereby suspending the operation of the natural law of supply and demand which normally rules the market, and substituting an arbitrary, artificial scale of prices. This action was proper and necessary as a war measure for the attainment of certain results of vital importance; notably, to insure a sufficient food supply for ourselves and our Allies; to prevent hoarding, speculation and profiteering; to eliminate waste and reduce home consumption to a minimum in order to accumulate a reserve for exportation, and to stabilize prices by stopping competitive bidding and limiting the maximum price on the one hand, and on the other by establishing a guaranteed minimum price that should promote increased production.

### Government Regulation Stabilized Food Prices

IT is certain that but for Government regulation the prices of the principal foods, including meats and sugar as well as flour and grain, would have soared much higher, and it is probable that, as claimed on good authority, American wheat would have risen to \$4.00 a bushel and flour to \$25.00 a barrel, and meats in like proportion. It was well known that this condition was temporary and local because it was due, not so much to a world shortage, as to the fact that ships could not be spared from war uses to bring the surplus wheat and other foods from distant lands, and that with the end of the war and the release of ships the foreign demand for American wheat would slacken and prices drop. To illustrate: Although during the war Europe was willing to pay any price for American wheat, at the same time wheat and corn were being burned for fuel in Argentina, and had accumulated beyond storage capacity in Australia and other distant lands.

### Why the Government Guaranteed the Price of Wheat

SO long as the war continued the United States and Canada were the only available sources of food supply for the Allies, and, as the end of the war could not be foreseen, it was a military necessity for America to raise as much wheat as possible. But the uncertainty as to the duration of the war, with the certainty that at its close prices would drop, tended to make our farmers cautious about risking a large outlay of expense for increasing production. In other words it was a gamble into which they could not afford to plunge without assurance of a market and fairly remunerative prices in case the war should end before the harvesting and sale of their crops. Therefore it was incumbent on our Government, as a war measure, to guarantee a minimum price for American wheat, which Congress did last August by fixing the price at \$2.26 a bushel for the 1919 crop.

Had the war continued another year, as was expected, there would have been no doubt of Europe taking all our surplus wheat at \$2.26, or more, per bushel. But since the armistice, Australia and Argentina have been able to ship food to Europe, and it is reported that Argentine wheat has sold there as low as \$1.25 a bushel. The cessation of hostilities found us with large stores of high cost wheat and meat, the result of our wheatless-meals and meatless days and general allowancing and saving "to win the war," and now we have to sell this surplus in competition with the lower cost products of distant countries which peace has made accessible to the world markets. We can hardly accuse war-worn, debt-ridden, impoverished Europe of ingratitude in turning from a friend, who helped in time of need, to buy elsewhere at lower prices. In fact the small countries desolated by the barbarism of the Huns are in such a state of destitution that they have nothing to buy with, and Congress has appropriated a hundred million dollars to buy and send food to save their people from starvation.

### Who Should Bear the Loss Under the Government Guaranty?

A LARGE loss on American wheat seems inevitable, and the only question is as to who shall bear it. It is estimated that it will require from a billion to a billion and a quarter of dollars to make good to our farmers the Government's guarantee of \$2.26 a bushel for their 1919 wheat crop. Under its promise the Government must pay our farmers \$2.26 a bushel for their entire wheat crop, and will have to sell the export surplus at the world-market price, which it cannot control, and will lose the difference. But the larger part of our wheat production is required to supply our home market, and the Government could, if so disposed, shift the loss on this part to American consumers by putting up the sale price in the United States and excluding foreign grain from our market. But such a discrimination against our own people, compelling them to pay a higher price than the rest of the world for American flour, would be an unthinkable injustice and hardship, and apparently is not to be the policy, judging from the size of the appropriation, a billion dollars, which seems to be ample to cover the entire probable loss in making good the guaranteed price.

Mr. Julius H. Barnes, President of the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation, in his recent report for the information of Congress in dealing with this problem, suggests a way to induce Europe to bear a part of the loss on our wheat. He points out that while Europe in all probability will be able to buy wheat elsewhere below our guaranteed price, it will have to turn to the United States for at least half of its meats

and fats, and he recommends that our Government require any foreign country desiring to buy our meats and fats to take also a fair proportional part of our surplus wheat at our guaranteed price regardless of the price at which wheat may be obtainable elsewhere. This seems a reasonable and workable proposition under the circumstances, considering that we established the guaranteed price in order to promote increased production as much for the benefit of Europe as for ourselves, and that it is similar to the requirement to take an equal quantity of substitutes in buying flour, which we enforced on ourselves for the purpose of conserving wheat to feed Europe.

### Next Liberty Loan in April

THE Treasury Department has recently announced that another issue of Liberty Bonds—perhaps this time they may be called Victory Bonds—will be offered for sale some time in April, when a campaign, more vigorous and extensive than any previous effort of the kind, will be launched to arouse the people to subscribe liberally for them. The details of these proposed bonds have not been made public, in fact have not as yet been fully decided on. But it is known that the rate of interest will be not less than four and a quarter per cent., and may be at a higher rate. Undoubtedly they will be tax-exempt to individuals whose respective holdings do not exceed a par value of five thousand dollars. These bonds will be issued in various denominations running as small as fifty dollars to meet the requirements of small investors, as it is designed to make this a popular loan like the four previous ones. Likewise they will be sold for cash or on the easy payment installment plan so that those not having the ready money to pay in full at time of purchase may subscribe and pay along out of their savings.

Every patriotic citizen should subscribe for these Victory Bonds to the limit of his financial ability, for, besides being a paying and perfectly secure investment, it is his duty to do so in order to help finance the Government which needs the money to pay our soldiers, and for various other war expenses. Although the war is over, a large part of the bills are yet to be paid, and war expenses will continue for some time—until the last of our soldiers shall have been brought home, discharged and paid off; some of them have eight or nine months' pay coming to them. Buy Victory Bonds to help pay the soldiers.

### Sheep-Killing Dogs Must Go

SHEEP raising is a thing of the past in some sections of the country where formerly it was a thriving industry. A recent investigation by county agents shows the cause to have been sheep-killing dogs, and that the depredations of these predatory animals inflict heavy losses on sheep raisers in many States where the business is still carried on. In consequence of the result of this investigation U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Houston has written letters to the Governors of twenty States, calling their attention to the damage done by sheep-killing dogs, and the discouraging effect it has on sheep raising in those States. He urges the enactment of State laws similar to the dog laws of New York and Pennsylvania for the protection of sheep. In their own interest the farmers should exert their influence in favor of this proposed legislation, and the movement should be strongly supported by the general public, as it will be when the people are shown that the interests of all classes are injuriously affected by the dog menace to the sheep industry, which must necessarily be reflected in high prices of wool, lamb and mutton.

COMFORT'S EDITOR.

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# Family Profit-Sharing on the Farm

Written for Comfort

See front cover illustration.

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**T**HE back-to-the-land movement, though temporarily impeded by the conscription of man-power, has emerged from the war stronger and greater than ever, and with the added importance of having become a large factor in reconstruction. Why?

Because the farmers, the country over, are getting larger returns for their labor and capital investment, and modern improvements have brought a wonderful betterment of rural living conditions, making farm life easier and far more interesting and attractive than of yore; because the people have learned that the cities—mere trading or manufacturing centers—are farm-grown and farm-nourished, except for the contributions from the mines and forests; and finally, because "no other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture," as Lincoln said, nor offers so large a measure of independence, happiness and contentment.

Altogether, the varied opportunities and rich rewards offered by agriculture are sufficiently alluring to attract men of ability, energy and ambition to the farms.

Nevertheless the farm is no place for the sluggard, for there, as elsewhere, the old adage that "Great things never come from small effort" holds good; and brain is quite as essential as brawn, for farming has become an applied science demanding special study and skillful manipulation, and is also a business requiring efficient organization and intelligent management and co-operation for production, together with knowledge of markets, and aptitude for trade.

## Our Returning Soldiers

The call of the farm should appeal strongly to our returning soldiers hardened to labor by their military training and accustomed to outdoor life, and especially to such as may have weak lungs or a tendency to any form of tuberculosis, for which fresh air is the sovereign remedy. Though just at present, consequent to the process of industrial readjustment to peace conditions, nearly all other employments are crowded, there is still a shortage of farm help, which may solve the problem of getting work for the returned soldier who finds that his old position is filled and no other job in sight for him. By hiring out as a farm hand he will acquire a practical knowledge of farming that will qualify him, and may influence him to become a farmer. Also, the debilitating effect of a sudden change to indoor, and especially to sedentary employment is likely to drive others to the farms in quest of the healing of the great outdoors with its health-giving sunshine and vitalizing ozone.

Our Government, recognizing the importance of these facts, is formulating plans to assist our soldiers, if they so desire, to establish themselves as owners and tillers of the soil.

But it is the soldier-boy returning to the old home farm, there to resume his accustomed pursuits under the protecting love of parents and family, that will soonest and most easily readjust himself.

However, the thought of farming as a future employment is not a stranger to the American soldier, whether he be country or city bred. Agriculture in all its branches has acquired added dignity. The war has taught our soldiers that it is the backbone of the country; the basis of civilization; the foundation of prosperity; and that the American farmer is going forward.

## Keeping the Boys and Girls on the Farm

Let us go back a bit to the days before our boys were called to the colors, and rushed to cantonnements to suddenly find themselves soldiers. Let us consider how every year thousands of our boys and girls with the love of the soil in their very souls have turned their minds toward shop and factory employment. Was it because unthinking parents made life hard and colorless on the farm? Did they, through their own unceasing toil, become hard taskmasters?

The young people in the back country too frequently seek the cities without any definite knowledge or purpose, just to escape from the farm. But arrived there they find that, as un-

## The Back-to-the-Farm Movement

is again in full swing since the armistice, and bids fair to become an important factor in the reconstruction policy of the Government.

The application of scientific methods has made farming more profitable, while modern improvements have wrought a wonderful betterment of rural living conditions.

No other occupation offers so large a measure of independence, happiness and contentment as agriculture.

Altogether, the varied opportunities and rich rewards offered by agriculture are sufficiently alluring to attract men of ability, energy and ambition to the farms.

Of our returning soldiers those that come back to their old home farms to resume their accustomed occupations under the protecting love of their dear ones will most readily readjust themselves.

Keep the boys and girls contented to stay on the farm instead of going to the cities to work, by giving them a share in the profits. Keep them interested by making your farming operations a family cooperative-profit-sharing undertaking.

Make the housework easy and promote the health and happiness of the women folk by improved conveniences and appliances in the house.

skilled help, their day's toil affords only a bare living; that prices are adjusted according to wages. If they save at all, it represents endless sacrifice. They learn that only a very small percentage of shop or factory workers can ever hope for great advancement, and after years spent in striving they discover they are getting nowhere in particular.

There is just one sane, practical solution of this girl-and-boy problem on the farm, and that is a family, cooperative, profit-sharing system of work.

If parents would but realize, when their sons and daughters become restless under working for their keep, that it is a good omen. They should read the signs as indicating that they are ambitious for advancement. They seek independence; they have dreams of creativeness. Where better than in present-day farming can this great desire for expansion be gratified?

Opportunities are created by conditions, not by man. Man seizes opportunities if he be alert and far-seeing. So if the farmer realizes his opportunities, he will not allow the young-blooded vigor of his boys and girls to be wasted on unprofitable city employment, but will make room for them on the home farm, which needs its boys and girls, and they in turn need the farm.

## The Family Council

"For there is a competency for any man in any job in the world into which he can put his whole self enthusiastically."

The above quotation can well be applied to agriculture, for it divides itself into many kinds of jobs and specialties. And this is as it should be, for it gives the weak and strong alike an opportunity if purpose is backed by enthusiasm. Success is not something that just happens; it is the result of work and study.

The family council must include every member of the family above five years of age. Start the youngsters by allowing them to help, for at this age they are most willing. Their efforts will be blundering, but they must be patiently taught and encouraged, not put aside because it is easier to do it oneself. Encourage helpfulness and thrift by giving the young children a few hens, a lamb or a pig, which they are made to understand is their very own, if they are faithful in the care of such. At a very early age a child can be taught to understand the difference between cost, profit and loss, and that they are entitled to the profit only. If this course of home instruction were consistently followed, most children would get as much again out of their school books.

It will not be difficult to divide interests, for father and mother need not be told that the children differ in strength, capacity, wit and character, and that each has an aptitude for doing certain things better and with less effort than others; in fact, that interest is utterly lacking in some directions but very keen in others.

With these traits and tendencies understood, the way is cleared for organization. The boys and girls will have their ideas already formed as to which branch of agriculture they prefer. John will not select the dairy end if he considers every cow a pest, and Ruby will leave the profitable onion patch to Mary, who had a

famous war garden last year, while she ventures as a poultry raiser and egg producer. Mary has studied and read, and learned that some of the most successful in this branch of agriculture have been women. In addition to their outside interests, the daughters will assume the responsibility of the family canning, which, according to the co-operative plan, will entitle them to a commission. The farming implements and machinery, engines, automobiles and all outside and inside mechanical equipment will be cared for by the natural mechanic. The buying and selling, and going to market must be mutually arranged, but let nothing be done without a full council, not even the changing of a fence.

Taking the above as a suggestive illustration, it can readily be seen that all the man and woman power on a farm can best be used to the advantage of each and the benefit of all by a rational division and organization of work.

Compensation must have careful consideration, each holding to his or her agreement. Probably the only fair method of profit-sharing will be through the organization of a stock company, each boy or girl who has an earning capacity to own a certain percent of stock, and to receive the profit therefrom. To make such an arrangement entirely satisfactory it must be equitable, and certain points should receive careful consideration, so that an appreciation of each other's work may be fully realized. For instance, the services of the one to keep up the farming equipment must not be underrated by the crop producer, for such services are worth a high wage; and besides, could the same crop have been raised by the same amount of labor with out-of-repair machinery? Neither is the one who looks after the business end earning less than the one who attends to the farm end, provided his returns show the finding of a better market, more profitable methods of buying and selling, and ideas of better equipment and labor-saving devices that will conserve the man- and woman-power on the farm, and increase the productive results.

All this is going to take time, stick-to-itiveness and system. Mistakes must be accepted as experience bought.

Each must gain the right to make fair and helpful criticisms by giving praise whenever merited, and when this much has been accomplished the most important step toward greater and better things has been taken. Remember you are working together on a business basis, having as your greatest asset on the one hand the leadership of father and mother, who have the years of practical experience and moral stability. Added to this is their faith in the land, which gives man the oldest and most necessary of all occupations. On the other hand is youth, ambitious and inventive, quick of perception, and seeking a visible return for its labor.

## Inside Conveniences

Cooperation must not stop with the outside farm work; it must extend to include the housework.

The family council will do well to give due consideration to the farm kitchen, for its equipment and arrangement may easily make the difference between a tired, overworked, worn-

out housewife and one who has some time and energy left for recreation and the enjoyment of her family after the day's work is done.

We should get at the heart of the subject by asking a few questions: Do the women-folk in the farm kitchen walk hundreds of unnecessary miles, crisscrossing back and forth because the cooking table and cooking utensils are on the opposite sides of the room instead of being within arm's reach on a rack, or in a convenient closet? Is this same closet the abiding place for all dry cooking materials, the molasses and vinegar jugs, etc., or are these kept in an adjoining pantry which is icy cold in winter? Outside pantries are useless except for storage purposes. Are all working surfaces brought to where unnecessary bending and stooping may be eliminated? If not, raise the stove on hardwood blocks, bring the bottom of the sink thirty-two inches from the floor, and raise the cooking table to a height of thirty-five inches. If the cooking is done on a built-in set of draws and closets, raise the top, and under it build a set of shallow draws in which to keep cooking knives, spoons, etc.

Do you provide some mechanical washing help, or, better still, a washing machine driven by power, which takes care of itself while other work may be attended to? I sincerely hope so, for nothing is more body-racking, and soul-tormenting, than the old-fashioned tub and wash-board. Little wonder that Monday used to be called "blue Monday." Does the yard boast of deep-set, strong posts with arms, over which a clothes line can easily be adjusted? And are they where the clothes can blow without getting soiled?

If you would promote efficiency and give a new lease of life to the women folk on the farm, don't overlook the importance of kitchen conveniences, and all others which pertain to the inside work, that it may be performed thoroughly and rapidly, and with the least expenditure of energy on the part of the worker. The kitchen is the workshop of the home, and often the general-purpose room in the farm home, which entitles the housewife to first consideration.

We hear much about the war having developed the latent powers of women. Be that as it may, the war opened up avenues whereby women found out what they could do for themselves, and what they could do for others, while the men were soldiering in France.

## The Twentieth Century Girl

However, we have to thank sky-high prices of foodstuffs, plus freight embargoes, for the punch that has been put into the grow-it-at-home idea, which started thousands of women to make war gardens. Women were all patriotically conserving, but they had to do more; they had to make both ends meet, financially speaking.

But the women were not the only ones who made gardens, and did farm work during the summer of 1918. Some 15,000 girls put in their vacation plowing, planting, hoeing and weeding; they also worked in the fields and dairies, and did all the odd jobs allotted to the hired man. Who were these girls?

They were chiefly from boarding schools; girls who put on the overalls and responded to the call for field and garden workers, while their boy-friends and brothers put on the khaki and sailed overseas.

And what is the result? That in whatever branch of agriculture these girls enlisted, they made up in superior intelligence what they lacked in physical strength; that factories are working to supply a big demand for girls' overalls, and light farming implements, because it is expected that the enrollment of girls for farm and garden work during their 1919 summer vacation will be 40,000 strong.

This "farmerette," as she proudly calls herself belongs to the Twentieth Century type of girl who is a very serious minded person. She possesses the ability to earn her own living and believes it is her duty to do so. Nor is this all. The girl of today realizes the power of education, that, whether her work is inside or outside the home, it requires preparation.

Women constitute the majority of readers who seek instruction through our home magazines. COMFORT has long since recognized this fact, which has made it a working power of helpfulness in the home. In testimony of this fact we yearly receive thousands of letters from our subscribers telling of ways, both inspirational and instructive, in which COMFORT has aided them. Our line of march is ever onward and upward to better and greater achievements.

# TWO ACES AND A QUEEN

By A. W. BREEDEN

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## CHAPTER III.

**W**HEN Sergeant Newsome went below he quickly engaged the landlady in conversation.

"When Josephine comes back, give her this two hundred franc note and tell her not to go near that apartment of hers if she has any love or gratitude for Diane De Seize. It will be watched night and day from now on by German spies. I had to lead these two tonight to the girl's room in order to take them off the scent. Madam, I believe you are a patriotic French woman. If you are, help me out in this matter."

"Depend on me, M'sieur." "All right. Give out this information. The lady that occupies those rooms is Mademoiselle Diane De Seize, although she sometimes goes by other names. This a photo of her, which she presented to you. She often leaves here to be gone for days. You have a very bad memory for exact dates when she departs or returns. I pay the rent on her apartment. She has a brother in the aviation service. Here's a two hundred franc note. Just a gift, Madame; good night and bon chance."

There was a step on the carpeted stairs above, and Newsome hastily made his escape into the street. He went to a big hotel on the Boulevard St. Denis, which stretched through the block and had back rooms overlooking 21 Rue St. Apolyn. He registered and took one of these tiny back rooms. Ten minutes later he saw the two men issue singly from the place and take a taxicab down the street.

He had thought of calling the police, but he considered that Diane had ordered her maid to do so under no circumstance; and no more would he. He sat there at the window for two more hours and watched for the coming of Josephine. But she did not come; and as dawn was streaking the eastern sky with gray, he pulled off his shoes and coat and lay down across the bed for a short nap.

Newsome was determined next day to see his young friend, Robert De Seize, and tell him just how closely his sister was being pursued. So at noon that day he left the city by automobile for the Chemin des Dames front, where he had heard the young man was now stationed. That night at ten, after a day full of bad roads, shell holes, and French red tape, he was at last admitted to see young De Seize.

Something struck him as very queer about young De Seize, even as he shook hands with a word of cheery greeting. There was a look upon De Seize's face that he certainly did not remem-

ber having seen there before—a sort of virgin Sir Galahad look. He believed this boy was young and pure; but this look! It was incredible.

"Robert," asked Newsome, "do you know where your sister is?"

"Yes, in Paris, I reckon, or, rather, in St. Cloud."

"No, she is not," and Newsome told how the young woman had a way of disappearing from time to time, and that she had lately been closely pursued by men who were evidently of the spying profession.

"That is serious," said his companion, musingly, when told of his night escapade at Les Pines and at Number 21 Rue St. Apolyn. "But where do you think she goes when she leaves Paris?"

"I have no idea," responded Newsome, "but I know this: that wherever she goes, it is upon an honorable mission."

"Ah," said De Seize, "I see you understand my sister. But the double life she seems to be leading—that worries me. Does it not also worry you?"

"I must admit it does. And yet I have faith that whatever enterprise she has undertaken is entirely honorable."

"Ah, now, Sergeant Newsome, you are not sincere. Because you are talking to me, her brother, you choose to say only pleasant things. We French people do not admire hypocrisy. Tell me, frankly, has it ever occurred to you that my sister might have sold herself to the enemy, or that she may be engaged in some amour that she does not wish you, her friend and her brother's friend, to know about?"

"Could you believe such a thing about her?" demanded Newsome, his eyes blazing.

"Ah, but—I do not know what to believe," shrugged the other. "This affair has put me guessing. But this Josephine, to whose apartments you went, what kind of a girl is she?"

"I know very little about her. She came to your sister and me one day, begging. She is young and very beautiful, and your sister took pity on her and gave her many nice clothes. Then I gave her some money to help her to live decently. Later, she met me in the subway and asked me to call on her in the Rue St. Apolyn."

"Did you go?" The question came like a shot. "I went. Yesterday afternoon."

"What did she want?" like another shot. "She wanted to tell me how grateful she was to your sister and me, and to say that anything she could do for either one of us would be gladly done."

"But, really, why did you call on her?" "Newsome gave the questioner a shrewd look. There was something in the way this question was put that startled him and made him think of Diane De Seize.

"Robert," he said, measuredly, "I am in love with your sister, and when she disappears I nearly run mad. So, when these fiends had quit watching me, I decided to go to Josephine, on the mere chance that she might know something of the whereabouts of your sister."

"How could you suppose that a woman of her stripe could know anything about my sister?" "I hardly thought she could, and yet I was a desperate man catching at a straw."

"And what made you think she would help you out last night when you went to her rooms?"

"Again I took a desperate chance. I knew of absolutely no other place to take those men to. I didn't know whether they knew your sister, either by sight or by voice. I figured that she might be out—just as she proved to be—or that if she were in her room she might talk to us through the door. Or I figured that if we got into the room I might give her some sort of hint and she should say that Diane De Seize had been there but was out. I know I was taking a horrible liberty with your sister's name, but what was I to do?"

"I'm glad you did what you did," returned the other, thoughtfully. "And I certainly thank you for letting me know about these things. Listen, I'm going to make a photographing flight tomorrow. Would you mind going up with me as my pilot?"

"Gladly," answered Newsome, his passion for the air making him forget his wound, which was, at any rate, almost healed.

The next day, as they mounted to the blue, up into the sky where the roar of the allied artillery came to them in wave upon wave of sound, Newsome felt an unaccountable responsibility for the youth he was piloting. He could in nowise account for his solicitude for just a fellow-flier, unless it was because the lad was Diane's brother, and also so young and innocent looking. All night long the face of that boy had haunted his dreams; but always in his dreams it was half the time the face of Robert De Seize and half the time the face of Diane—a sort of changing mask, bewildering to behold. As the two circled high above the battlefield, a Boche plane rose up suddenly from below and swiftly gave chase.

"Fight or run?" asked Newsome, through the speaking tube.

"Fight."

Newsome knew very well the correct maneuver. Having worked his plane ever upward, so as to keep it above the Boche machine, he dove downward, while De Seize poured a stream of machine-gun bullets at the enemy.

They were close in above the German plane, when he discovered to his dismay that it was a giant armored plane with a machine-gun mounted to fire upward. There was nothing for it but to

run. But before he could take flight, his own machine was raked by a stream of bullets.

He heard them rip through the rigging of the machine, and then something psychic told him that his companion had been hit.

"Are you hurt?" he called through the speaking tube, as he made his plane do all the climbing it would.

"Not badly," came a faint voice.

Something in that voice, some hidden quality, sent a bitter pang through the young American. What would Diane think if he had got her brother killed? Ah, how much the boy was like his twin sister! How much their voice were alike!

In fifteen minutes they had out-manuevered the big Boche Leviathan and were making a landing back of the Allied lines in a field of green wheat. Newsome made haste to unstrap his companion and started to administer first-aid, but the wounded one waved him away.

"There is no time for first aid, M'sieur Thomas. Listen to what I say while I still can talk. You say you love my sister. What if I tell you she is in German territory right now, and that I was to have gone after her secretly tonight? Would you go in my place?"

"Your sister in German territory?"

"Will you go after her tonight? And bring her out?"

"Yes."

"Take these two maps. On the French—the green spot—an aeroplane ready. On the other—the red spot. Be—be very careful!"

The speaker faintly with the last word. Newsome caught the speaker in his arms to break the fall. He looked now squarely into a face that had been haunting him with its queer expression since the night before. The face was framed in closely by an aviator's hood, but as the eyes opened and fluttered for a moment before closing again, Newsome knew that the person in his arms was not Robert, but Diane De Seize.

## CHAPTER IV.

Two peasants were running forward toward him across the field. Some anti-aircraft guns were still plugging away at the armored Boche plane that had done this deed. Newsome thought only of saving the life of the girl before him. He stripped the hood from her head and a jet of blood streamed from her slender white neck. A bullet had barely missed her jugular vein.

Newsome waved the two peasants back. It would not be wise to let people know this was a woman. He went to work feverishly to apply first-aid. He worked with swift and nimble fin-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 20.)



# Miss Heart's Queen

by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon



"Please take it, I want you to have it."



The change proved to be very beneficial, Saratoga was, of course, very gay;



Wallace seemed absorbed in his own sorrowful reflections.



"That is false!" cried Violet, with blazing eyes.

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## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

On a car, going up a steep hill, leading to the Zoological Gardens of Cincinnati, is Violet Draper Huntington, young, beautiful and attractive in face and form. Opposite her sits Wallace Richardson, a young man of splendid physique, with a face to be trusted. A basket at his feet, containing saw and plane, indicates his work. Nearly at the top of the hill, something beneath the car breaks, and, gaining headway in its descent, Wallace seizes Violet's hands and locking them behind his neck commands her to cling. Grasping the strap above, he swings himself and the girl clear from the floor as the car crashes down, burying all the passengers beneath the ruins. They are the only two alive. Believing they are brother and sister, the surgeon hurries them to Wallace Richardson's home, where they are cared for by his mother. Mrs. Mencke, Violet's sister, proud and arrogant, provides a nurse and leaves orders for Violet to see to no one. The nurse out for a walk, Violet goes to the adjoining room to meet Wallace and thank him for the life saved. She gets a glimpse of his past life, and ambition to become an architect.

## CHAPTER IV.

### A PARTING SOUVENIR.

**A** WEEK went by, and both patients continued to improve, but the weather being unfavorable—a cold wind prevailing—the physician would not consent to have Violet removed to Auburn Avenue until it was milder.

Every pleasant morning, however, Violet insisted upon having the nurse go out for an airing, telling her to remain as long as she liked, and just as often the young girl succeeded in securing an interview with Wallace.

She saw that both he and Mrs. Richardson were averse to his returning her call, and she did not urge it; but in her pretty, imperious way she insisted that he must help her out into the sitting-room or she would get awfully "homesick" staying in the parlor all the time.

They could not well refuse her request, and every morning as soon as the nurse disappeared she went out to them.

Sometimes Mrs. Richardson would remain and join in their conversation, but this could not always be, for her household duties must be attended to, and so they were often left by themselves.

Occasionally Wallace read to her from the daily paper, or from some interesting book; but more frequently they spent the time conversing, growing every day more friendly, and falling more and more under the spell of each other's society.

Wallace realized his danger—knew that every hour spent in the fair girl's presence was serving to make him more wholly her slave.

That first meeting, when she had come upon him so unexpectedly, had assured him that he could not see her often without riveting the chains of his love more hopelessly about him. Her exquisite beauty, her artless, impulsive manner, the glance of her beautiful eyes, all moved him as he had never been moved before, and warned him that danger lay to both in indulging himself in the delight of her society.

Danger! Yes, for he well knew that he—a poor carpenter who had to toil with his hands for his daily bread—ought never to speak words of love to the delicate girl who had been reared amid the luxuries of wealth; knew that her haughty relatives would scorn such an alliance with one in his humble circumstances.

But he seemed powerless to prevent it—powerless to save either himself or her; for Violet, all unconscious of the precipice toward which they were drifting, thinking only of the enjoyment of the moment, persisted in seeing him, day after day, and thus, before she was aware of the fact, becoming entangled in coils from which she was never to escape.

Mrs. Mencke came every afternoon, but never remained long, for she was a woman of many social obligations, and thought if she simply came to inquire regarding Violet's welfare, she was doing her whole duty by her.

She always found her alone with the nurse, or with Mrs. Richardson, if the former was busy, and fondly imagined that everything was all right, never suspecting the mischief—as she would be likely to regard it—that was being brewed by that artful little god of love—Cupid.

Doctor Norton finally gave his consent to having Violet removed, and on the same day, when Mrs. Mencke paid her usual visit, she was told that tomorrow she would be taken home.

The young girl received this unwelcome news in silence, but a great darkness seemed suddenly to have fallen around her.

After her sister's departure she turned to Mrs. Richardson, and the woman saw that her eyes were full of tears.

"Dear Mrs. Richardson," she said, "I am so sorry to leave you! I have been so happy here—it is such a quiet, peaceful place, and you have been so kind to me, I really feel homesick at the thought of going home—and that sounds like a paradox, doesn't it?"

Mrs. Richardson smiled fondly into the fair face lifted to hers, though an expression of pain flitted over her brow at the same time.

"I shall be just as sorry to give you up as you can be to go," she replied. "You have been a very patient invalid, and it has been simply a pleasure to have you here. Still, your home is so delightful, and you have so many kind friends, you will soon forget your quiet sojourn on Hughes Street."

"No, indeed—never!" Violet returned, flushing. Then she added, impulsively, while a great longing seemed to sweep over her: "I know that

my home is beautiful with everything that money can buy, but—there is no soul in it."

"My dear child! I am sure you do not mean that," said Mrs. Richardson, reprovingly. "That is a very sad thing to say about one's own home."

"Yes, I do mean it," Violet answered, with quivering lips. "Belle is good enough in certain ways, and I suppose she is fond of me, after a fashion; but she is a society woman, and always full of engagements, while Wilhelm cares for nothing but his horses and his business. I wish I had a mother," and a pathetic little sob concluded the sentence.

During the weeks of her illness, the young girl had found a long-felt void filled by the care and tenderness of this motherly woman.

Mrs. Richardson laid her hand caressingly upon the golden head, and her heart yearned over the fair invalid. She also had longed for a loving daughter, to brighten and soothe her declining years, even as Violet longed for a mother.

Violet reached up and clasped the tender hand, and brought it around to her lips. She was naturally an affectionate little thing, and much given to acting upon the impulse of the moment.

"I shall always love you, dear Mrs. Richardson, and you will let me come to see you, will you not?" she asked, appealingly.

"Certainly, dear. I shall be very glad to see you at any time," she answered, heartily, and deeply touched by the young girl's evident affection for her; but she changed the subject, and began to chat entertainingly upon other topics, for she saw that she was really depressed by the thought of going back to her "soulless" home.

The next morning an elegant carriage, drawn by a pair of coal-black horses in silver-mounted harness, drove to the humble home of the Richardsons in Hughes Street, and the colored driver presented a note from Mrs. Mencke, saying that Violet was to return home at once; that she had an important engagement and could not come for her herself, but wished that the nurse should attend her instead.

Violet was very pale and quiet as they dressed her for the drive, while her heavy eyes often turned to the door leading to the sitting-room with a wistful, regretful glance.

"I shall miss you so much, Mrs. Richardson. You will come to see me, will you not?" she said, as she put up her lips for her good-by kiss.

"Yes, I will come within a few days. I shall want to know how you are getting on. There, you are all ready now, I believe," she concluded, as she folded a light shawl about her shoulders, for though the day was warm, they wished to guard against all danger of her taking cold.

But Violet stood irresolute a moment, then she said:

"I want—may I go to say good-by to all—to Mr. Richardson?" and a burning flush mounted to her brow as she made the request.

Mrs. Richardson looked grave as she remarked the blush, but she gave the desired permission; and while she went to assist the nurse to put Violet's things in the carriage, the young girl moved slowly toward the sitting-room, where she found Wallace, looking pale and depressed, his fine lips drawn into a firm, white line.

"I have come to say good-by," Violet remarked, as she approached him with downcast eyes. "I hope you will soon be quite well again; but, oh! Mr. Richardson, if I could only do something to show you how—"

"Please, Miss Huntington, never refer to the accident in that way again," Wallace returned, speaking almost coldly, because of the restraint he was imposing upon himself.

He had not realized until that morning how very desolate he should feel when Violet was gone, for she might as well be going out of the world altogether, as far as he was concerned, he thought, as back to Auburn Avenue.

How could he let her go—resign her to another sphere, as it were, for some favorite of fortune to win? He was suffering torture, and it seemed almost impossible for him to bid her a formal good-by.

Violet lifted a pained, startled look to his face at his cold, reserved tone.

"Forgive me. I did not mean to offend you," she said, "but you must understand something of how I feel. I know that you have saved my life. I shall never forget it as long as I live, and you must let me unburden my heart in some way. At least, I may give you a little keepsake, if nothing more," she pleaded, earnestly.

He smiled into her upturned face. She was so fair, so eager, he had not the heart to repulse her.

"Yes, I should be very glad of some souvenir—you are very good to think of it," he said, with a thrill in his tones which brought the color back to her pale cheeks.

"Thank you for conceding even that much," she returned, brightening; "and now I wonder what it shall be."

"The simplest thing you can think of," Wallace said, hastily; "something you have worn

would be most precious—"

He cut himself short, for he felt that he was betraying too much of what was in his heart.

Violet flashed a sly look at him, and her pulses leaped at his words, and the glance that accompanied them.

"Something that I have worn," she murmured, musingly.

She glanced at her hands, where upon her white fingers gleamed several valuable rings, but she instinctively felt that none of these would be a suitable offering.

He certainly would not care for a bracelet—he would not accept her watch.

Then suddenly one dainty hand went up to her throat, where her collar was fastened with a beautiful brooch to which there was attached a pendant as unique as it was lovely.

"Will you have this?" she asked, touching it. "Mamma gave it to me one birthday—you shall have the pendant to wear on your chain, and I will keep the brooch always."

She unfastened the ornament and held it out to him.

The pendant was a small golden medallion with a richly enameled pansy, a tiny diamond in its center, on one side, while upon the other was engraved the name "Violet."

Wallace flushed with pleasure; he could have thought of nothing that would afford him so much gratification. Still he hesitated to take it.

"I do not like to rob you of your mother's gift," he said, gently.

"Please take it; I want you to have it—that is, if you would like it," Violet said, eagerly, and looking so lovely in her earnestness that he longed to take her in his arms and claim her for his own, then and there.

"You are sure you will not regret it?" he asked.

"No—no, indeed; and you can easily detach it, for it is only fastened by this slender ring."

"I think you will have to do that for me," he returned, smiling, and glancing down at his bandaged arm, "for I have only one hand at my disposal."

"True; how thoughtless I am," Violet answered, flushing, and taking a pair of scissors that lay upon the table, she easily pried the ring apart, detached the pendant and laid it in his hand.

"Thank you," Wallace said, but he was very pale as his fingers closed over the precious gift, and he felt that fate was very cruel to force him to keep silent when his heart was so full of a deathless love. "It is a beautiful little souvenir, and I shall prize it more than I can tell you, Miss Huntington."

Violet tapped her foot impatiently upon the floor and frowned.

"Miss Huntington," she repeated, sarcastically; "how formal! Call me Violet—I do not like to be held at arm's length by my friends. But Mrs. Dear is calling me, and I suppose I must go. I have been very happy here in your home in spite of my illness; and she has promised to come to see me; will you come with her?"

How sweet and gracious she was! How she tempted him with her beauty and her artless, impulsive ways, and it required all his moral strength to resist her and preserve the secret of his love.

"I am afraid I cannot," he replied.

"Why not?" Violet questioned, in a surprised, hurt tone.

"You forget that I am but a laborer—I have little time for social pleasures."

"But you cannot work now—it will be several weeks yet before your arm will be strong enough to allow you to go back to your duties," Violet returned, searching his face intently.

Wallace flushed hotly; he knew that was a lame excuse to give her; he knew, too, that he must not put himself in the way of temptation; and, believing a straightforward course the wisest, he frankly said:

"Miss—Violet," faltering a little over the name, but not wishing to wound her again by the more formal mode of address, "I do not need to tell you, I am sure, how much pleasure it would give me to meet you now and then, but you will know that poor young men, like myself, are not often welcome in the homes of the rich; indeed, I should feel myself out of place among the fashionable people with whom you mingle."

"You need not!" Violet exclaimed, earnestly. "I should feel proud to introduce you to any, or all of my friends, and I promise that you shall receive a most cordial welcome in my home if you ever honor me by entering it. Now, good-by, Wall—Mr. Richardson, for I must go."

She held out her hand to him, and he took it in a strong, fond clasp—the first time he had ever held it thus, and the last, he told himself—with almost a feeling of despair, for he believed that henceforth they would go their separate ways and have nothing in common.

He accompanied her out and helped her into the carriage, but with a keen pain in his heart,

as he saw two diamond-like drops fall upon the velvet cushions as she took her seat and knew that they were tears of regret over this parting.

The nurse followed her charge, the coachman sprang upon his box, and with one wave of a white hand, one lingering look from a pair of azure eyes, Violet was gone, and that humble home in Hughes Street seemed, to one person, at least, like a house in which there had been a death, and from which peace and contentment had forever flown.

There was no one but the servants to welcome Violet home, for Mrs. Mencke had not returned, and the poor girl felt forlorn and desolate enough.

After bidding the nurse good-by, for the woman had only been commissioned to see her safely home, she went wearily up to her own room, where, after removing her wraps and dismissing her maid, she threw herself upon her bed in a passion of tears, and longing for the caressing touch of Mrs. Richardson's tender hand and the sound of her affectionate, motherly voice.

When Mrs. Mencke finally returned and went to her she found her sleeping, but looking feverish, the tears still upon her cheeks, and with a mournful droop to her sweet lips that was really pathetic.

She awoke with a start and found herself gazing up into the handsome face of her sister.

"Well, Violet, I suppose you are glad to be at home again," Mrs. Mencke remarked, cheerfully, but regarding her searchingly.

Violet gave utterance to a deep sigh, but hesitated before replying.

"It is very comfortable here," she said at last, glancing around the luxurious apartment.

"I should think so, indeed, after the close quarters you have inhabited of late," said Mrs. Mencke, with a contemptuous laugh. "Why, the servants' rooms here are better than any portion of that house."

"Yes, but it was very quiet and peaceful and homelike there, and everything was very neat and clean," said Violet, with another sigh.

"Well, everything is neat and clean here also, isn't it?" Mrs. Mencke asked, sharply, for cleanliness was one of her special hobbies.

"Of course; but where have you been, Belle?" Violet asked, anxious to change the subject, and glancing over her sister's richly-clad figure.

"Oh, to a grand luncheon given by the Lincoln Club," Mrs. Mencke replied, all animation; "and if you had only been well I certainly should have taken you; I don't know when I have attended so brilliant an affair. But, never mind, you will come out next season, and then we will have plenty of amusement."

Violet did not appear to share in her sister's eager anticipation of this event and Mrs. Mencke was secretly much irritated by her languid indifference.

"I sincerely hope that beggarly carpenter hasn't had an opportunity to put any nonsense in her head," she mused. "What a piece of luck!—that she happened to be in that car that day. Of course, the fact that he saved her life has cast a glamour of romance around him—Violet is very impressionable—and it may take time to disenchant her. I hope that nurse was vigilant and did not allow her to see much of him; however, one thing is sure, she won't get a chance to see him henceforth."

Mrs. Mencke was very confident of her ability to put an end to the acquaintance, but she had yet to learn that there were certain events in life which she was powerless to control.

## CHAPTER V.

### VIOLET ASSETS HERSELF.

Mrs. Richardson never paid Violet her promised visit, for Mrs. Mencke realized almost immediately that something was very wrong about her young sister, who appeared strangely listless and unhappy, and she often found her in tears.

"This will never do," the worldly woman said, with an energy and decision that governed all her movements. "I'm not going to have Violet moping about like a silly, love-sick damsel."

And after a hasty consultation with the family physician, with scarcely a day's warning, she whisked her off to Saratoga, where she engaged rooms at the Grand Union for two months, and when Mrs. Richardson called to see her recent patient, she found the elegant mansion on Auburn Avenue closed and could not ascertain whither the Menckes had gone.

The change proved to be very beneficial. Saratoga was, of course, very gay; there was a constant round of pleasure into which Violet was at once drawn, for Mrs. Mencke was a great lover of society, and she soon became interested as any young girl naturally would under the same circumstances. There was no more moping—there were no more tears; Violet gave herself up with true girlish abandon to the allurements that presented themselves on every side, became a great favorite among the guests of the large hotel, grew round, rosy, happy, and more beautiful than ever, much to the satisfaction of her sister, who congratulated herself that the "beggarly young carpenter" was entirely forgotten.

Two months were spent at this fashionable resort, then six weeks more were occupied in visiting other places of interest, and when they returned to Cincinnati, about the middle of September, Violet seemed entirely herself once more; she was full of life and spirits, the old life of mischief and happiness danced in her beautiful eyes, while she was planning for and looking forward to the coming season with all the zeal and enthusiasm of a young debutante.

The day following their arrival at home, Violet

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10.)

## Another Raise In Magazine Postage Rates

is to go into effect soon, and will necessitate an advance in COMFORT'S subscription price.

Renew your subscription now at the present special, low two-year renewal rate.

Send 50 cents at once for two-year renewal, even if your subscription has some months or even a year yet to run, so to get it renewed and extended two full years beyond date of expiration, before the price goes up. Use renewal coupon on page 8.





This Department is conducted solely for the use of COMFORT sisters, whereby they may give expression to their ideas relative to the home and home surroundings, and to all matters pertaining to themselves and families; as well as opening a way for personal correspondence between each other.

Our object is to extend a helping hand to COMFORT subscribers, to become coworkers with all who seek friendship, encouragement, sympathy or assistance through the interchange of ideas.

Any abuse of this privilege, such as inviting correspondence for the purpose of offering an article for sale, or undertaking to charge a sum of money for ideas, recipes or information mentioned in any letter appearing in this department, if reported, will result in the offender being denied the use of these columns.

Do not ask us to publish letters requesting money contributions or donations of any sort. Much as we sympathize with the suffering and unfortunate, it is impossible to do this as we would be flooded with similar requests.

Please write only on one side of the paper, and recipes on a separate sheet.

Always give your correct and full name and address, very plainly written; otherwise your letter will receive no attention.

Address Mrs. Wheeler Wilkinson, Care Comfort, Augusta, Maine.

OUR Corner is brightened this month by the presence of four COMFORT babies, and aren't they the dearest little ones you ever saw? But I don't blame you for thinking yours is just as cunning and if you want to send me its picture I shall be very glad to have you do so, for COMFORT hopes to have space to spare for an occasional photograph, and since most of us are mothers and more interested in our babies than anything else, it naturally follows that we are interested in all babies, even if they aren't quite as nice as our own. Triplets and twins are a little out of the ordinary and doubtless will be given first choice but any baby's picture will be gladly received. Welcome, COMFORT babies! —Ed.

HOLDENVILLE, OKLA.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON:

I am sending you a photograph of my babies which you may put in COMFORT if you wish to. They are triplets, two boys and a girl, and they will be five years old the 3rd of June. They were only two years and three months old when this picture was taken.



LARENCE, LENARD AND LENA.

Their names, reading from left to right, are Larence, Lenard and Lena. The boys have dark blue eyes but Lena's eyes are brown.

If any of the sisters have triplets I would like to exchange photographs with them, or if any of the sisters care to write to me I would like to hear from them.

It has been a hard task to care for so many but God has blessed us with good health so far. They are so much comfort to me that I don't think of the trouble and work. I have been asked many times how I managed to care for so many at one time but where there is a will there is a way and I have always found some way.

A friend to COMFORT, Mrs. L. C. BROTHERTON.

NEBRASKA.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON:

I am going to ask your advice on a subject that has been bothering me for some time. Although I am married and have a family to care for, I still long to write stories. In fact, I have written several, which I have on hand. I sent one story, which my friends thought extra good, and had it corrected and typed, as I have a poor education and often spell words wrong. This cost me \$8.40. I thought perhaps you could tell me where I could sell them to get some returns for my efforts and expense, or if you would care to read the one that is typed you might be able to dispose of it for me. I suppose that is asking too much but at least let me hear from you as soon as possible as I am very impatient to see some of my work published if it has merit.

If you answer in the paper, please call me HOPEFUL.

Hopeful.—Why waste your time writing stories when you can *live* better ones in the lives of your children, for a good mother is of greater help to the world than a poor author. Of course it is possible to be a good author and a good mother as well, and it has been done, but I wouldn't advise every woman to attempt it. Even educated people who have made a special study of all the rules of story writing more often fail than succeed; but if you wish to send your story to me I will ask our editor's opinion of it and do everything possible to help you sell it, if he thinks it advisable.—Ed.

FRENCH CAMP, MISS.

DEAR COMFORT SISTERS:

As I am just the least bit lonesome I will join you for a chat.

Mrs. Neva Gunlock, I sympathize with you for I know how you feel. On the 16th of last July the Death Angel took our baby, Terence, nineteen months old, from us. He was our only boy and I almost worshipped him and when he died the best part of my life died, too. We have two bright little girls left, but when they are at school and Daddy is away at work I get so lonely.

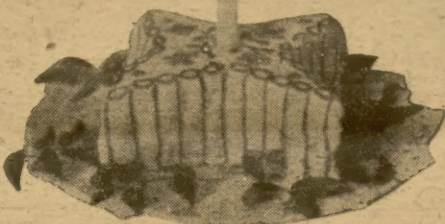
Sisters, how many of you take the interest in your children's education that you should? I did not have the opportunity of getting much education, as my father died when I was nine years old. I did not get beyond the eighth grade in my school work. At the age of nineteen I married a good man. I do all my housework and care for my children and still I find time to improve my education. Here is my plan to help my children, as we have only six months of free school in this state. We (the girls and I) are fitting up a school room at home. We use the money we obtain by raising chickens. We add to the furnishings as we can. We will have a blackboard, maps, globe, writing desk, paint and brushes, music and all of the books we are able to obtain. These I will select with care. First we will have an encyclopedia, books on travel, histories, story books and in fact anything and everything we can get that is educational and uplifting. Of course we will have magazines, especially COMFORT. I cannot teach them very much but we will study together and as we all three are dear lovers of books I think it will be a fine plan. My oldest girl will be seven in June and by that time will be ready to take up third grade work. Her name is Joyce. Florence is

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 13.)

## Comfort Sisters' Recipes

A special notice is to be given babies in the Sisters' Corner and they are to be brought before the public eye to such an extent, it is only fair that we reward them with a birthday cake, all their very own. Candidly, I don't approve of frosted cake for a baby but I do approve of the idea of observing every birthday from the very first, and this method has proved the most successful.—Ed.

**BIRTHDAY CAKE FOR BABY.**—With a spoon, cream half a cup of butter, and gradually beat in two cups of sugar; when light and creamy, add four egg yolks that have been beaten till thick and light colored, and one teaspoon of vanilla, and beat all thoroughly together. In a separate dish, beat three cups of sifted flour with four even teaspoons of bak-



BIRTHDAY CAKE FOR BABY.

then stir in one cup of walnut meats. Beat whites of four eggs till very stiff, and then with a folding motion add the mixture, but do not beat, as the cake will not be light.

**FROSTING.**—Boil one cup of sugar with one third cup of hot water till it threads, and then very slowly pour it over one well-beaten egg-white, stirring all the time with the other hand; while beating, add one eighth of a teaspoon of cream of tartar, one teaspoon of vanilla and one teaspoon of lemon juice; beat till it thickens and will not run, then spread over cold cake. Melt sweetened chocolate and decorate the cake with straight lines and rings at sides and edge, and trace leaves on top. Place one candle in center, or arrange two or three smaller candles in cake, according to age of child.

**SCALLOPED LAMB.**—Remove skin and fat from slices of roast lamb and sprinkle with salt and pepper. In a buttered baking dish spread a layer of cracker-crumbs and fill dish nearly to top with alternate layers of lamb and cooked macaroni. Over this pour half a can of tomato soup, or plain canned tomatoes, and cover with buttered bread-crumbs. Bake in hot oven until thoroughly heated and crumbs are browned.

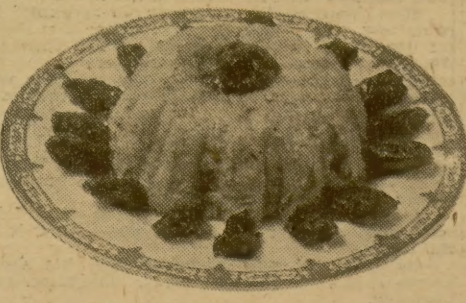
**ITALIAN SPAGHETTI.**—Put four slices of salt pork in spider. Try out the fat and remove the pieces of pork. Add one onion and three sweet peppers well chopped; then add several slices of cooked beef or veal. Let simmer ten minutes, putting in one can of tomatoes, salt and thicken and cook slowly on the back of the stove while you prepare the spaghetti, which should be boiled in salted water for about twenty minutes. Next cover a baking dish with a layer of the sauce, some grated cheese and a layer of spaghetti, another layer of sauce and cheese, and finish with the meat. Heat and serve.—Mrs. THORNTON, N. Dak.

**TOMATO SOUP.**—Cut a small piece of salt pork into tiny squares and put in a kettle and fry till brown. Add one quart of boiling water and half-a-dozen medium-sized potatoes, cut into small pieces, three onions, sliced, and one pint of canned tomatoes. Let cook until tender, season to taste and add two cups of rich sweet milk and let simmer a few minutes. This is enough for four people.—Mrs. FANN, Iowa.

**CABBAGE AND SALMON SALAD.**—Shred finely a firm white cabbage and put a layer in the bottom of a salad bowl. Sprinkle with a little finely cut onion, add a layer of salmon separated into small flakes and cover with boiled dressing. Repeat until the dish is full and serve very cold.

**OLD-FASHIONED SWEET POTATO PONE.**—(Requested). One quart grated sweet potato, one egg, one cup cane sugar, three tablespoons butter, one half cup of flour, one half teaspoon nutmeg, one half teaspoon cinnamon, pinch of salt and one cup of milk. Sift dry ingredients together and add the remaining. Bake in a slow oven, two and one half or three hours, stirring occasionally first hour of baking.—Mrs. Mc., Daytona, Fla.

**HOMINY AND PRUNES.**—This cereal requires long cooking to bring out its excellence, and is equally delicious for breakfast or dessert. In a double cooker put one quart of boiling water and two level teaspoons of salt; add two cups of large hominy. As the water takes up, add more boiling water. Cook all day. It should look white and soft. Press into a wet mould and set over cooker kettle to keep hot until served. Then turn out on serving dish, and surround with



HOMINY AND PRUNES.

steamed prunes, which are prepared by washing and putting in steamer over rapidly boiling water until well puffed. Remove and roll in powdered sugar. Serve with milk or cream.

**ASPARAGUS SALAD.**—Cut the asparagus stalks to exactly equal lengths, tie in bundles and boil, standing head upward in a deep kettle. Allow two inches of the heads to appear above the water, so that they may steam tender while the tougher parts are cooking. Cook twenty-five minutes. Take out carefully, draw to the side of the range, add a teaspoon of salt and drain and chill. When ready to serve, cut into inch pieces put in a salad bowl, cover with French dressing and serve with a garnish of sliced hard-boiled eggs.

**POTATO SALAD.**—Cut up into squares some cold potatoes. Boil two eggs hard. When done, take the yolk out of each egg, chop up the white part. Season the potatoes with place of crisp lettuce leaves. Cover the potatoes with chopped white of eggs and salt and pepper. Then cover with any good salad dressing, next using the yolks of eggs sifted through a fine sifter.

**FISH SALAD.**—Remove skin and bones from codfish and cut into small pieces. Chop three large cold potatoes; mix with fish, rub smooth the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs and season with pepper, salt and mustard. Add two tablespoons of cream and one gill of vinegar. Beat well. Mix part with the fish; fill into lettuce leaves and add the rest of dressing on top of each. Serve cold.

**FAVORITE SALAD DRESSING.**—One teaspoon dry mustard, one teaspoon corn-starch, one half teaspoon salt, dash of red pepper, three tablespoons sugar; mix well together and stir in one egg. Add one cup of milk, one half cup vinegar and stir constantly until cooked to a thin custard.—Mrs. GERTRUDE GIBBERTY, Branchville, N. J.

**HAM CROQUETTES.**—One cup finely chopped boiled ham, one cup bread-crumbs, two cups hot mashed potato, one tablespoon of butter, three eggs and a speck of cayenne pepper. Beat ham, butter, pepper and two eggs into the potato. Let the mixture cool slightly, then shape into croquettes. Roll in bread-crumbs, dip in the third egg, beaten, then in crumbs. Put into frying basket and plunge into boiling fat.

**BAKED SAUSAGE.**—Pare large potatoes and after soaking in cold water cut a tunnel through each one with

an apple corer. Draw a sausage through each one. Place them in a dripping pan and lay a slice of fat salt pork or a slice of bacon on each one. Baste with hot water, leaving enough in the pan to keep from burning, until done.—GRACE C., Augusta, Maine.

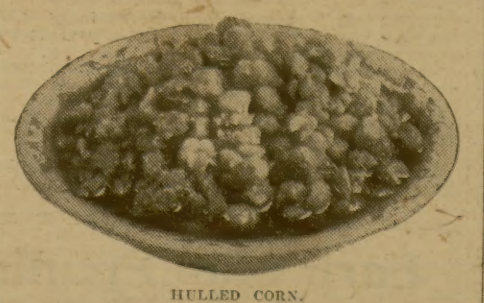
**HAM ON TOAST.**—Melt one tablespoon of butter and add one teaspoon of flour. When smooth, add one small chopped onion, season with pepper and add one half cup of water. Into this stir one cup of finely chopped ham, heat thoroughly and serve at once on toast.

**BEEF STEW WITH PARSNIPS.**—Cut one pound of beef into small pieces and put into iron kettle in which a few slices of pork have been cooked. Add the meat with enough hot water to cover and cook slowly one half hour, then add half-a-dozen medium-sized parsnips cut into very thin slices, half-a-dozen small potatoes, peeled and cut into large slices, and enough salt and pepper to taste. Cook with just enough water to keep it from burning. When almost done add one cup of hot milk and serve.

**FRIED APPLES.**—Take three slices of bacon and fry until crisp. Slice six medium-sized apples (do not peel) and drop into the fat. Add a very little bit of water. Fry until brown, then add a heaping tablespoon of sugar. Brown sugar preferred. Stir up and serve hot.

**CREAMED SALMON.**—Melt one tablespoon of butter and stir in one tablespoon of flour. When smooth, add one cup of hot milk, seasoned with a little salt and pepper. To this add one cup of salmon, shredded. Beat one egg with two tablespoons of cream and add to salmon. Serve at once on thin slices of toast.

**HULLED CORN.**—The old-fashioned way of hulling corn has never been improved upon. Tie two cups of oak wood ashes in a flannel bag and put it into an iron kettle with six quarts of cold water. Boil until the water is black. Put in two and one half quarts of corn and cook until the hulls begin to loosen. Put the corn into a pan of cold water and rub with the hands until the hulls are loosened, using six or eight waters, or until the corn is white. Stand over night



HULLED CORN.

in cold water, and in the morning change water and simmer in several waters until done. Skim off hulls, using wooden spoon. Serve with milk, syrup or honey.

**RICE CAKES (Requested).**—Mix one cup of cold boiled rice with the beaten yolks of two eggs, two tablespoons of milk and two heaping tablespoons of flour sifted with one half teaspoon baking powder. Have the whites whipped to a stiff froth and add the rice mixture gradually, beating constantly. Dip by tablespoonfuls onto a hot, greased griddle and cook until brown on both sides. Serve with honey or jelly.

**RICE GEMS (Requested).**—Beat one egg until light, add two teaspoons butter and one cup of milk; beat

# How much is 1¢

Suppose that for one cent you could absolutely insure the quality of your cake—wouldn't that be real economy?

One cent is about the difference in the cost of a whole cake or a pan of biscuits made with ROYAL BAKING POWDER as compared with cheaper baking powders made from alum or phosphate—a trifle, indeed, to insure the quality and wholesomeness of your baking.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes

Royal Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste

one cup of rice with this until smooth and add one cup of flour, one half teaspoon of salt and two teaspoons baking powder. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

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tablespoons of milk, one cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder and one cup of chopped peanuts. Cream the butter, gradually adding the sugar, then the egg, milk, and flour sifted with the baking powder.

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**PEANUT CAKES.**—One quarter of a cup of butter, one half



# What She Lived For

by Lillian R. Drayton



The habits of hard economy were upon her.

"This" and Beth handed him her check for forty-nine hundred dollars.

The train isn't going to stop! And it didn't stop.

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## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Ralph Harding, son of a wealthy cotton manufacturer, graduate from college, and wanting to learn his father's business, enters the mill under the name of Graham. He becomes interested in Beth Weston, an attractive girl, who, unconscious of his identity, assists him at his loom. A strike is ordered, and as they pass out, Beth admits to Mr. Cleaver, who is one of the instigators, that she and Graham prefer to work. Cleaver discloses Graham's relation to the mill owner and heated words follow. Beth goes home and tells them of the strike. She returns to the mill, where a crowd gathers. Ralph, urging them not to throw away work, leaps aside as Cleaver raises a cudgel, which falls on Beth. Ralph is hurried within the mill yard, where he waits for his father, who wants him to leave, that the threats made are against him. Ralph admits his interest in Beth Weston, and Mr. Harding, learning she is the daughter of Alfred Weston, asks him to consider what it means to live on a workman's pay. The support of father, mother and brother falls upon Beth, and to the query what will become of them, Mr. Weston asserts that Harding owes his wealth to an invention of his, and failure to establish his claim. Sickness and an accident reduce the family to no means of support. Beth, seeking other employment, encounters Cleaver, who, under the influence of liquor, makes damaging threats against the Hardings, and she hurries to the mill, where Ralph is left with the watchman to guard it. She tells Ralph of the threat to destroy the mill office. A careful examination discloses a wire communicating to the cellar, which is attached to a small box containing explosives. In Ralph's endeavor to express to Beth what is in his heart she begs him not to tell it.

Mr. Harding, realizing the situation and that he owes protection to himself, takes a revolver from his desk; four of the five chambers contain loaded cartridges, the other an empty shell. He lays it down without lowering the cock. Mr. Weston seeks an interview with Mr. Harding, and in the excitement Mr. Weston springs from his chair toward Mr. Harding as the report of a pistol shot from outside is heard. A bullet passes between the two men as Harding, grasping his revolver, pushes Weston, and, forgetting that the revolver is cocked, presses it, and he sees Weston fall to the floor. In the absence of the family doctor, Dr. Meeker, who personally dislikes Harding, is called, and making the tests for life his eye rests on the revolver and he queries how did it happen. Harding tells his story. Meeker opens the door of the bookcase and takes down a large volume, from which a fattened ball falls to the floor, affirming that it is not the ball that killed Weston. Harding admits it, and adds it was accidental. Meeker believes him and wonders how much a jury would believe. A servant, thinking a consultation of doctors is needed, calls Dr. Strong, a newcomer. Dr. Meeker asserts the servant is in error and hurriedly explains the situation and that death is due to heart disease. Closing the door, Meeker asks Harding if he is acting like an enemy; the body will be attended to by an undertaker, the bullet hole in the clothing repaired or the clothing lost, and the report that Weston died of heart disease unquestioned, and a bill for services to be honored. Harding requests the price. The first step taken, the fee is not earned. Meeker admits he stands between Weston and a charge, if not conviction, of murder. Ralph learns from his father the facts of Mr. Weston's death. Dr. Meeker breaks the news to Beth, who goes with him to the undertaker's, where he advises her to have the body prepared for burial and Harding's Parker to send for the doctor. Williams, the assistant, is out and sends a stranger, whose face is covered with an unkempt beard but who claims experience. Meeker's anxiety as to his ability is relieved when the man shows knowledge of his work. Meeker goes to the tenement for suitable clothing and the assistant hurriedly examines the dead man's clothing, without any clue as to death, and then turning to the body uses a magnifying glass, satisfied in the discovery made in the back of the head. Parker, with his assistant, takes the body home. Leaving the house, the assistant walks down an unlighted alley, and taking something from his face and head, returns to the street, where he is recognized as Dr. Strong. Dr. Meeker demands of Mr. Harding fifty thousand dollars, and, to avoid suspicion, to be paid in cash. Beth receives a letter, informing her of the death of a relative of her father, leaving his property to her, and a check of one hundred dollars for immediate use. Ralph, without giving the police an intimation of an attempt at murder, confers with them, and they, learning that Harding's library is on the second floor and that the shot fired takes an even course, search an unoccupied house opposite and find it has been recently entered. Beth, following the suggestions of her lawyers, visits Boston. Without any contest of will, she is worth one hundred thousand dollars.

## CHAPTER XVIII. MAKING A DEPOSIT.

IT was evening when Beth returned to White River. After leaving Brown & Johnson's office she found that it would be an hour or two before the departure of a train for home, and, even if she had not money to spend, it was more than likely that she would have yielded to her womanly instincts and put in the time among the shops on Washington and adjacent streets.

A woman is never so situated that the shops do not interest her, and, under the circumstances, Beth found them fascinating.

With not a little timidity, she decided to spend a little of her money.

It was about the only thing she could do to convince herself that she actually had money at command.

With five thousand dollars, which the lawyer had advanced to her, available for a year's expenses, she could have purchased rather freely, but the habits of hard economy were upon her, and so, even now, she found herself debating as to the cost of the trifles she fancied, and wondered whether she ought not to sacrifice this or that desire.

It still seemed as if, when she was about to pass a bill across a counter to a waiting clerk, some hand might reach down from the sky and take away the money as suddenly as it had been given to her.

The purchase of half-a-dozen different articles, the first and nearly all of which were for her mother, did not serve to lessen the wonderment with which she perceived that she was actually shopping in earnest.

She told her mother everything when she arrived at home, and in the tumult and astonishment that the news caused in the good woman's heart, it was difficult to say which she appreciated first, the fact that her daughter was independently rich or the evidences of Beth's thoughtfulness in the purchases which she had made in the city.

At all events, though they sighed now and again in their regrets that the father could not share this good fortune with them, the evening was a happy one, and it is safe to say that money never caused a more genuine pleasure than it did in this instance.

Over and over again they asked themselves about this hitherto unheard-of Howard Towne.

"I don't remember," Mrs. Weston exclaimed repeatedly, "that any of your father's relatives bore that name."

"The lawyer said that this Mr. Towne was papa's maternal uncle," said Beth.

"Yes, and that explains why his name is not the same as our own, but I can't remember any such name in the family."

"It must be right, though," Beth insisted, "for the lawyers, who are the trustees of the property, and who are therefore responsible for it, would not pay it over to me if there was any doubt."

"Oh, I have no doubt that it is right, Beth, but I can't understand it."

There is but one more event to narrate concerning Beth's first payment on account before we learn how she disposed of it.

On the day following her trip to Boston she went early to the bank, where she had cashed her hundred-dollar check, and asked to see the president.

In due time she was shown to that official's room.

"My name is Beth Weston, sir," she said directly. "I wish to put some money in your bank."

"You want to open an account, do you?" asked the president.

"I suppose that's it, sir. I am unfamiliar with business, but what I want to do is to put the money where I can draw upon it as I need."

"Then you want to open an account. What form is your money in?"

"This," and Beth handed him a check for forty-nine hundred dollars, which the lawyer had given her.

The president closed his eyes and pressed his lips.

"Humph!" he said. "This doubtless is all right, Miss Weston, but it is customary, especially when a check is offered for the first deposit, to have the customer refer us to some responsible person. Are you long a resident of White River?"

"Oh, yes, all my life."

"Where do you live?"

Beth told him, and at this the president's eyes opened wide.

"Why," he said, "I thought there were only factory tenements on that street."

"That is right, sir. I am a factory girl, and was employed in the Cascade Mills until the strike began."

The president took off his glasses, wiped them carefully, pursed his lips, and then inspected the check again. "I presume this is all right," he repeated, "but have you—I hardly suppose that you—I hardly suppose this is the result of your savings?"

"No, sir, it is a legacy."

"Ah!" then, after a moment: "Well, Miss Weston, I suppose you can refer us to some responsible party who will endorse your application for an account?"

"I hardly know, sir, whether I can do that."

"You must be acquainted with some tradesmen."

"Oh, yes."

"Who are they?"

Beth named over several with whom her people had done their small marketing. None of them was known to the president, or, if they were, their names were unsatisfactory.

"You say that you worked at the Cascade Mills?" he remarked at length.

"Yes, sir."

"I suppose that Mr. Harding knows no more about you than about any of the other operatives?"

"Well, sir," replied Beth hesitatingly. "Mr. Harding knows, at least, who I am, and he was acquainted with my father."

The banker observed that she was distressed, and he added hesitatingly: "I was only thinking that if by chance Mr. Harding knew you and could vouch for you it would be the easiest way."

"I should dislike to ask him to, sir."

The banker laid the check down and looked displeased. He was evidently on the point of

saying something on the point of refusing the check for an account, when, glancing through the glass door that separated his office from the public corridor of the bank, he saw Mr. Harding in conversation with the cashier.

"Wait a moment," he said shortly, and left the room.

Beth, whose back was to the door, did not see Mr. Harding, and so she sat wondering painfully why there should be this formality, and fearing that it somehow portended the loss of the fortune that had seemed to be hers.

She had been troubled with this thought but a moment when she heard a voice that she recognized, saying:

"Certainly, I know the young lady, and will be pleased to vouch for her."

It was Ralph's father, and she felt strangely apprehensive when she heard him coming into the office with the banker.

Without thinking why she did so, she arose and faced him.

He nodded in a brusque way as he might, perhaps, have nodded to any of his working people whom he recognized, and said: "Miss Weston, I regret that the demands upon my time have been so great recently that I could not convey to you my appreciation of your efforts to save my son from a beating at the hands of the strikers. I do appreciate it—he has told me about it as well as about that other matter at the office which we are not discussing as yet."

Beth said nothing. She could not think what this overbearing man might expect her to say, and she shrank from him with greater aversion than she would have thought possible.

The memory of her father's wrongs swelled up in her heart and choked her.

Mr. Harding seemed to feel this aversion on her part somewhat, for his eyes wavered as he looked at her, and for just a second he failed in his usual stern self-control.

It was for no longer than a second, however. He cleared his throat noisily and continued:

"I wish also to express my profound sympathy for you and your mother in the loss you have recently sustained. It must have been a great shock to you, coming so unexpectedly. I felt the shock severely myself, for although your father and I had differences, I ever regarded him as an upright man."

Beth, who had been looking straight at him until now, lowered her eyes and bit her lips.

It was not that his words awakened such tears as would flow readily at proffer of genuine sympathy, but that everything he said stirred her more and more to bitter resentment.

She could not trust herself to speak, and so stood silent.

The banker had been waiting during Mr. Harding's remarks with the check in his hand.

"Miss Weston wishes to open an account," he said, now, in a dry tone. "and offers this check for deposit. You know the custom, Mr. Harding. As Miss Weston is entirely unknown to us we must have some sort of guarantee that she will not annoy us with overdrafts and all that sort of thing."

"I think I can vouch for Miss Weston," Mr. Harding said. "Let me see the check."

"Yes," he said, after looking at it; "everything is all right. Brown & Johnson are well-known lawyers in Boston."

"If there is any doubt about that check," interposed Beth, "let me take it and return it to the lawyers."

The president was surprised and his quick glance at Mr. Harding showed it. The latter was unmoved.

"Not so fast, Miss Weston," he said; "no one is discrediting you, but in business matters we have to exercise all sorts of caution. I suppose you have no objection to telling how you came by this check—not that we have any real right to ask, because it is made out to you, but, perhaps, it may be better to tell the president."

"I intended to tell him from the start," said Beth; "and would have done so if he hadn't confused me by asking me to refer him to some business man who would speak for me. I wanted to tell him this because my mother and I don't care to have it become known as yet that I have so much money. We dislike gossip, and for the present, at least, shall not change our manner of living very much, if at all. I intended to ask the president to see that none of the clerks would speak of the fact that I have an account here. I am not sure that this is businesslike, but it is the way I wanted to arrange it. The money is part of a legacy which Brown & Johnson tell me has come to me from an uncle who lived in Montreal. It is entirely unexpected, for I never heard of this uncle, but the lawyers assure me that it is all right and that the money is mine. Of course, I shall be willing to obey any rules of the bank."

Both men smiled a little at this ingenuous remark.

"Of course, it is all right," said Mr. Harding, "if Brown & Johnson told you so; they are prominent lawyers in Boston; they wouldn't be giving a young lady forty-nine hundred dollars unless it was all right. You had to receipt for it, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, then," turning to the president, "send for your book of signatures, and, when Miss Weston has written her name in it, I will give you nine as a voucher."

The big book was brought in and Beth wrote her name upon it. Then the president informed her that she must always sign her checks in the same way, and he gave her a passbook and a book of blank checks.

After that he wished her a pleasant good morning and she started homeward, relieved and glad to be free from the presence of Mr. Harding, who exerted a most uncomfortable influence upon her.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### IMPORTING LABORERS.

During the period in which Beth suffered so deeply and in which she became the possessor of a fortune, matters at the Cascade Mills continued in that state of stagnation which is inevitable when a strike is on.

The small force of engineers, machinists, superintendents and watchmen who had not joined in the strike were sufficient to keep the property from becoming impaired by idleness and to guard it against any possible attack by the strikers.

There were daily gatherings of the strikers in the vicinity of the mill, but no event of special importance occurred.

As is customary, there were conferences from time to time, or attempts at conferences, rather, between committees representing the strikers and Mr. Harding.

The latter not only refused to make terms or to compromise, but he even declined to see the committees.

This was after the funeral of Mr. Weston had made him feel free to go about again and give his undivided attention to his business.

We have seen that the tragedy of Mr. Weston's death unnerved him and broke his iron will so far that he yielded to the extravagant demand of the unscrupulous Doctor Meeker.

But when it came to the business of the mills and the operatives, he was as unmovable as ever.

He could and did cringe to Meeker, but to the laboring people he was still the implacable employer, the hard-hearted despoiler of their earnings.

There have been plenty of strikes in which one side or the other has yielded quickly, but this evidently was not to be one of them.

The operatives, held in line by their leaders, refused to budge; and Mr. Harding could not be approached with even a suggestion of compromise.

His stubborn determination not to yield caused more and more bitter feeling against him, and it did more than anything else to stiffen the backbone of the strikers.

They were determined to down "old Harding," and to this end they were contemplating the calling out of operatives in other mills in White River.

The conditions prevailing in other mills were not exactly the same as those that seemed to justify the strike in the Cascade, but that did not matter.

The leaders of the working people reasoned that, if they could bring about a sympathetic strike throughout the city, influence would be brought to bear upon Harding by other manufacturers so that at length he would be compelled to yield.

This plan had not been carried into execution as yet, but it was talked of, and some of the other manufacturers heard of it and became anxious.

They spoke to Harding about it, and suggested that in the interest of general business he might at least negotiate with his old employees, even if he did not consent to accede even a little to their demands.

Mr. Harding grew very angry at this. He resented interference with his management, whether it came from the working people or other employers.

"They have made their bed, let them lie in it," he exclaimed. "I'll conduct my business as I see fit, and you fellows can look out for yourselves. I am not going to conduct the Cascade Mills at a loss just for the sake of letting the rest of you make money."

This was not a pleasant way to talk to men who were in the same line of business as himself, and the result of it naturally was that presently Mr. Harding came to be as greatly detested by men of his own class as he was by the laborers.

He went his way stubbornly, however, scorning the angry glances with which he was greeted by business men, and apparently unmoved by the open threats and taunts of the strikers hurled at him as he passed.

If they could have seen beneath his harsh exterior they might have rejoiced that their taunts struck home, for there was one form of insult to which Mr. Harding was fearfully sensitive.

"Who killed Al Weston?" they frequently sent out at him, upon which Mr. Harding would shut his jaws hard together and drive or walk on, as the case might be, more rapidly, his face unmoved but his heart beating like a trip hammer.

When he heard this cry for the first time he was so disturbed by it that he went straight to his house and shut himself in. Then he sent

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10.)

## Earn Club Premiums Now Before Subscription Rates Go Up

The coming raise in magazine postage rates will necessitate an advance in COMFORT'S subscription price, soon.

Now is an opportune time to get subscriptions for club premiums before the subscription price goes up.

But make sure to renew and extend your own subscription two full years from expiration, at present special, low renewal rate. Use renewal coupon on page 8, and DO IT TODAY.





BEEF HEART SCALLOPS.

## NEW FOOD PROBLEMS THAT FACE US

By Violet Marsh

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EVER since the signing of the armistice there has been a growing realization that the United States must help feed the world, and that the path toward peace is full of pitfalls caused by hunger and famine. The cessation of hostilities revealed how very critical is the food situation in Europe, and that the "half loaf" will not suffice much longer to stave off starvation. France said: "We can last," while with marvelous courage and cheerfulness her women worked the farms and kept famine from the door. But beneath it all was that increasing anxiety as the ration of bread was cut to a third for its civilian populace, and the allowance of rice, sugar and fats reduced to one half the usual quantity; and this to a people famous for their frugality meant extreme privation. England to the last continued to aid her needy allies in the face of a food allowance at home that was threatening famine. England is not famished, but she needs food. Italy could not have endured much longer. Her people were hungry.

Nor does the food shortage stop with the combatants. Contrary to belief, Germany by no means fed herself during four years of fighting, but drew from the resources of surrounding neutrals by offering exorbitant prices. The distress of the neutrals was aggravated by food embargoes, and now, with the world food shortage, these countries cannot at once replenish their food supplies, and their peoples are becoming hungry and restless.

### Why We Must Send Food

Practically all Europe is suffering from diminished production. It will take years to restore the agricultural sections of northern France. There can be little promise of food from this shell-plowed soil, where not a tree or building stands, and even the water supplies are polluted. Germany has also stripped that country of its herds and its farming machinery, leaving absolutely nothing with which to commence reconstruction. This condition dispels any hope that the French soldiers returning to their ruined farms in the devastated section of France could add to the world's food production in the near future.

And now, with outstretched hands, a famishing continent turns toward the United States, asking for relief. The German scheme was "more food for Germany," whether it meant the robbing of an ally or a campaign of false propaganda and intrigue which left a wake of destitution and anarchy.

Just before sailing for Europe, where he is helping to form a plan for feeding the world, Mr. Hoover in an interview said: "Famine is the mother of anarchy. From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grow revolution and chaos. From an ability to supply their people grow stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. Did we put it on no higher plane than our own interests in the protection of our institutions, we must bestir ourselves in solution of this problem. There are millions of people now liberated from the German yoke for whose interests we have fought and bled for the last eighteen months. It is up to us not to neglect any measure which enables them to return to health, to self-support and to their national life."

Roumania, crushed, the Serbians and Armenians suffering from hunger and its attendant results to the verge of extermination, and Poland stripped of its young children through famine, are facts contributory to the fear that Bolshevism and pestilence may lay hold on a trembling world, unless these people can be given sustenance until some stable form of government is established. These are the hard facts that induced Congress to appropriate a hundred million dollars from our National treasury to buy and send food for free distribution to relieve the suffering of the destitute inhabitants of the countries that have been pillaged and laid waste by the Huns. Mr. Hoover has charge of the distribution, and Congress has imposed a condition that none of this donation shall go to Germany, which can supply her own needs by purchase in the world markets.

### Necessity for Continued Food Conservation

In order to do our part toward making good the world's food deficit we must not only produce heavily the coming season, but also continue the practice of economy and elimination of waste, which high prices and war necessity have taught us. To this end we should be prudent in buying as to quantity, quality and price,

and careful to make the best use of food, studying the various ways of utilizing left-overs as a means of preventing waste.

The release of cargo ships from munition transport service has made available the vast wheat reserves of Argentina and Australia, and thereby diminished the foreign demand for American wheat to an extent that leaves us an ample supply for our own needs; but such is the scarcity of meats and fats throughout Europe that, despite the fact that distant sources of supply have recently become accessible, our present accumulation of these latter foods will be drained to supply the deficiency ere the year is past.

Our present plan of conservation is wholly a voluntary one. We no longer have wheatless or meatless days. The white loaf is with us again, and we have sugar in plenty if we do not waste it. We no longer have to buy substitutes that cost more than the desired article. The present arrangement is a dollar-saving one. We are simply asked not to waste any household commodity and to be especially saving of meats and fats.

Let us not be intemperate by either eating what we do not require, or more than we require, for it deprives another and works bodily harm.

Mr. Hoover in his renewed appeal to the American people said: "I believe that we can accomplish the necessary end this year, as last, by the voluntary action of the people. The willingness of the vast majority to assume individual responsibility

BAKED APPLES.

in the matter is one of the greatest proofs of the character and idealism of our people, and I feel it can be continuously relied upon."

### Learn to Make Soup

International food saving is bringing to notice various kinds of food and forms of cooking that we knew little about before the war. The whole subject of soups is one that is coming in for a great deal more attention than formerly because they provide easily assimilated nourishment, and every scrap of left-over meat, cereal or vegetable can be used in making them. It simplifies the night meal, which in many households is a problem. Soup can be prepared while the noon meal is cooking, which saves time and fuel.

It appears very significant that from the most thrifty and well-fed nations come endless ways of making soups and broths. The frugal and saving French family always boasts of a "pot au feu," the common household soup, named after the utensil in which it is made. This is a soup made chiefly from left-overs.

The Scotch are famous for their well-made broths and soups. Their "pot-barley" in the "auld country" is a national dish and corresponds to our Scotch broth made from mutton and barley.

One of the culinary accomplishments that the English learned from their occupation in India was the knack of making the celebrated mulligatawny.

tawny soup, which is highly flavored with curry. The true meaning of mulligatawny is pepper water, and, as the English are hot-foot eaters, this is all right, but the Yankee may use curry water to taste and still have mulligatawny; a meal in itself.

### Supper Soups and Desserts

The following combinations will provide appetizing and wholesome suppers at a small cost. They contain ample and well-balanced nourishment and are simple to prepare.

**RICE SOUP WITH DRIED PEACH SAUCE.**—Boil one cup of rice forty minutes in one quart of water, and drain. In a double boiler put five cups of fresh rich milk and add the cooked rice, seasoning with salt and a little cayenne pepper.

In a sauce-pan melt one tablespoon of butter substitute, and in this slowly brown three slices of onion minced fine, and add to milk. In same sauce-pan melt two tablespoons of butter substitute and slowly add two rounding tablespoons of flour; stir until smooth, add a little of the milk from rice, and then beat all together and cook thirty minutes.

**DRIED PEACHES.**—Cover with cold water, soak two hours and remove skins. Put into stew-pan, add twice as much water and soak over night. Cook about fifteen minutes in this same water, add a very little sugar, and when they boil up once, remove from fire.

**SCOTCH BROTH AND STEWED PRUNES.**—Two pounds of mutton, cut from neck. Wipe clean, remove all the skin and fat, cut clean from bone and put through meat grinder. Put bones and meat into two quarts of cold water, and skim it as it boils up. Add half a cup of pearl barley that has soaked over night in cold water. Cut fine one third cup each of onion, carrot and turnip; fry five minutes, and add to broth. Set where it will just simmer and cook several



### Dreams that Come True

Dorothy's birthday is to-morrow, and she dreams the fairies bring a big Jell-O dessert for her birthday party dinner.

And sure enough, there is a big dish of

# JELL-O

for the dinner, just as Dorothy had dreamed.

For birthday and holiday parties, and for Easter, nothing else is quite so nice to see and so good to eat as Jell-O.

The new Jell-O Book tells how to make many new desserts and salads in the easy Jell-O way, which cuts out work and worry and most of the expense. A copy of the book will be mailed to any woman who will send us her name and address.

Jell-O is put up in six pure fruit flavors—

berry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate, and

THE KANSAS PURE FOOD COMPANY

Le Roy, N. Y.

hours, or until the meat is done. Remove bones. Melt a tablespoon of fat, add one tablespoon of flour, and when blended, slowly add to broth, and season with salt and pepper. Cook twenty minutes longer and serve.

**STEWED PRUNES.**—Cover with cold water and soak two hours; wash and put into stew-pan with the water in which they are to be cooked, and soak over night. In the morning cook just long enough to swell the prunes, add a little sugar and lemon juice and remove from fire.

**POTATO SOUP WITH BAKED APPLES.**—Pare six potatoes and soak in cold salted water one hour. Just cover with boiling water, add a teaspoon of salt, and cook soft. Put seven cups of milk into a double boiler, add one teaspoon of finely minced onion, and cook while the potatoes are boiling. Mash potato and add to milk with one scant teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of celery salt, a dash of cayenne pepper, and a little black pepper. Melt one tablespoon of butter, cream in one tablespoon of flour, slowly add to soup and cook ten minutes longer. Take from stove and very slowly beat in two well-beaten eggs, and serve at once.

**BAKED APPLES.**—Wash and core, and fill cavities with raisins and sugar, and a pinch of nutmeg. Put a little water in bottom of pan and cook until very soft in a fairly hot oven. Arrange on serving dish and when cold, and just before serving, add whipped cream, or the beaten whites of eggs, to which honey is added and then beaten again.

**PEA SOUP WITH JELLY SANDWICHES.**—Pick over and wash two cups of split peas and soak over night in cold water. Drain and add two and one half quarts of cold water and simmer until dissolved. It may be necessary to add a little boiling water from time to time. Keep the peas well scraped from sides of kettle. Flavor with pepper and salt, and one teaspoon of sugar. Cream together one tablespoon of butter and one of flour, and add to soup. Just before serving, add two cups of rich milk.

**JELLY SANDWICHES.**—Slice bread fairly thin, spread with butter or oleo, and again with jelly. If bread is first toasted in oven, it adds to the relish.

### Aids in Using Left-Over

Not a scrap of meat need be wasted. To prepare left-overs, first trim off any tainted portions. Remove excess fat, bones and gristle, and put these into the soup kettle. Use the meat for hash, on toast, with macaroni, or in mince meat if it has been cooked. In using for these purposes, grind it coarsely, as a salve-like consistency is less appetizing. If meat is uncooked, single pieces in a hot spider, barely cover with boiling water and put in a baking dish; cover closely and bake several hours at a low temperature. Flavor and thicken the gravy. Also use uncooked meat for soups and stews, cooking the bones, fat and gristle in a separate kettle. In this way the fat may be removed and used for cooking purposes, and the liquor used in which to cook the edible parts of meat.

Rice, or other cooked cereals, and potato extend the meat, and make very appetizing and nourishing one-dish meals. In making all left-over dishes, meat and fish sauces are of great assistance, as they bring out and add to the natural flavors. Following are three of the most useful:

**CHEESE SAUCE.**—Melt three tablespoons of fat and work into this three tablespoons of dry flour. Slowly add one and one half cups of hot milk, stir until boiling, and cook slowly for ten minutes. Add one cup of finely cut cheese, one half teaspoon of salt, and a little cayenne pepper. Cook until the cheese dissolves. Use with bottled macaroni, on toast, or with hot potato.

**WHITE SAUCE.**—Heat two cups of milk in a double boiler. Melt two tablespoons of fat, and work in two heaping tablespoons of dry flour. When thoroughly smooth, slowly add the hot milk. Return to boiler and cook ten minutes, adding salt and pepper, and more fat if desired. Onion juice may be added. Useful for chopped vegetables, warmed-over chicken, or hard-boiled eggs.

**CELERY SAUCE.**—Cut very fine two cups of the odds and ends of celery. Boil in salted water till tender and drain. There should be two cups of liquid, and if not enough add hot water. Melt one quarter of a cup of butter, and work in two tablespoons of dry flour. When smooth, add the celery water very slowly, scant half teaspoon of salt, and pepper to taste. Cook ten minutes and then add the cooked celery. Useful for left-over meats, fish or vegetables. Cold fowl or veal chopped and combined with as much again potato, and heated in this sauce is an excellent dish.

Using old potatoes is quite an art if they are to be served white and mealy. Pare and soak in salted cold water for two hours. Drop into just enough hard-boiling salted water to cover. Have the water decidedly salt. As soon as a fork will go through them, drain at once, and shake potatoes on a hot cover until dry. Serve at once.

**BROWN-BREAD SURPRISES.**—Chop left-over fish and add an equal amount of soft white bread-crumbs. Mix with this enough white sauce to spread and heat, but do not cook. Slice brown-bread about a third of an inch thick and fry brown in bacon or ham fat. Cut in halves, spread one thickly with the fish mixture and cover with other half. Garnish with a slice of hard-boiled egg if a more substantial dish is desired.

**BEEF HEART SCALLOP.**—Boil a beef heart and serve hot with vegetables the first day. On the second, cut left-over portions of heart into fairly small pieces. Add any vegetables that may be on hand. Onion, potato, peas and carrot make a delicious mixture. Season with pepper and salt and a little sage. Put into baking dish, arrange three-cornered slices of bread around edge, and pour over the whole a sauce made from the liquor the heart was boiled in, using two tablespoons of fat to two of flour, and two cups of the liquor. Bake in a hot oven thirty minutes. The toast should first steam and then brown.

**MACARONI COMBINATION.**—Boil macaroni in salted boiling water about twenty minutes and drain. Fry a little minced onion in two tablespoons of fat, and then slowly add a tablespoon of dry flour. When smooth, slowly add the liquid part of half a can of tomatoes, reserving the whole portions. Cook slowly about ten minutes. In a baking dish put layers of macaroni, firm portions of tomato, and cut up cooked meat. Over the whole pour the sauce and bake half an hour in hot oven. Bread-crumbs may be added if desired.

### Good Roads and Farming

ONE of the direct results of an expenditure of \$15,000,000 on road building in the province of Quebec, was a tremendous increase in farm cultivation. Thousands and thousands of acres of land have been broken up for cereals and root crops that would never have been so utilized if it had not been for the transportation being made easy by the new roads and the temptation of increased prices for farm produce. The provincial government considers that the building of permanent highways even in war time is a profitable labor. Bulletin of American Chamber of Commerce of Canada.



Cubby Bear's Little Joke

By Lena B. Ellingwood

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CUBBY Bear's little cousin, Bonniebelle Bear, had come in the early spring-time, to make him a visit. The snow was nearly gone, warm breezes blew up from the south, pussy-willows wore their first gray furs, and the bright sunshine was making the leaf-buds swell.

Life seemed a pleasant thing for the two little bears, frolicking about in the forest. Chippy Chipmunk, more frisky than ever after being shut up in his house all winter, played with them, while Wollie Woodchuck watched them with a pleasanter look than his face usually wore. Even the Bunny Babies were out in their little cart enjoying the sunshine and the mild spring air, while Bunny Rabbit felt of their little paws anxiously to see if they were cold.

Only one thing troubled Bonniebelle. Every morning Cubby Bear went away for a while, and did not invite her to go with him. She could not think why he should be so rude, for he did not explain where he went, or what he did. One thing was sure, Mamma Bruin did not send him! No, there was surely no need for him to go away and leave her, Bonniebelle thought. But she kept sweet and smiling through it all, said no word of complaint, and was ready to play with Cubby Bear each day when he came back home.

One beautiful, bright morning, when Cubby Bear had gone off, toward the south, as he did every day, Bonniebelle was sitting on the doorstep, wondering what pleasant thing a little bear might do all by herself. She had almost decided she would ask Bunny Rabbit if she might take the Bunny Babies for a ride, when Foxy Reynard came gliding around the corner of the house.

Seeing Bonniebelle, a smile widened his mouth and creased his face hiding his small eyes from sight. Bonniebelle had never liked Foxy's face, and though it looked particularly unpleasant with that sly smile upon it.

Foxy came up to the doorstep, and held out one paw, tightly closed.

"Good morning, Miss Bonniebelle Bear," he said. "Hold out your paw and see what I have to give you."

"Good morning," answered Bonniebelle, but hesitated before holding out her paw.

"It is a surprise," said Foxy, and turning his head, he winked one eye at Wollie Weasel, who was peering around the corner of the house, though Bonniebelle did not see him.

After a time, Bonniebelle put out her paw, when Foxy Reynard gave it a cruel slap, scratching it with his claws. Then rudely shouting, "April Fool! April Fool!" Foxy and Wollie ran off together, to play their unkind jokes on others.

Bonniebelle watched them out of sight, tears standing in her eyes. Then she went into the house to bathe in the pool, but there was no water there. Mamma Bruin was out, and she felt sorrowful and very much alone.

"I wish Cousin Cubby would come home," she said to herself. "I think I will go down to the Big Brook to bathe my paw, and perhaps when he comes back, Cubby Bear will be here again. If I go to see the Bunny Babies, for here alone."

In the cold water.

Morning," called Busy Beaver, with a gasp, and a little cry of dismay, for Brother Binney had splashed the cold water from the brook in her face!

The two beavers laughed. "April Fool! April Fool!" they cried.

Bonniebelle brushed the water from her face. She was not smiling now!

look closely in the bottom of the brook!" She took a step nearer, and bent over carefully. "The water is not clear," she said. "If anything is there, I cannot see—"

"I never was so badly used before!" she cried. "April Fool, indeed! Foxy Reynard hurt my paw and called it an April Fool joke, and now, when I come down to the Big Brook to bathe



"APRIL FOOL! APRIL FOOL!" THEY CRIED.

it, I get fooled again! It is not nice! It is not polite! It is not kind! If all of Cousin Cubby's friends are like you and Foxy and Wollie Weasel, then I think they are very, very rude, and I shall not care to play with them any more!"

The two beavers had stopped laughing, and were looking very sober. They had not known

their little joke would be taken like this.

"We are sorry," they said.

"We only meant it for a funny little joke," said Busy Beaver.

Bonniebelle was walking away, her head as high as she could hold it.

"Do not talk to me!" she said.

"But," said Busy Beaver in distress, following her, "we did not think you would mind! We like the water, and are in it most of the time. We do not want you to be angry. Do, please, excuse us!"

"Oh—yes!" said Bonniebelle, rather shortly. "But I do not like your jokes!"

"I will not go near Bunny Rabbit today," she thought, "for he might have a joke to play on me, too. I will go back to the house! Mamma Bruin or Cubby Bear may be there now."

The house was empty. She went inside, and closed the door, and it was a very unhappy Bonniebelle who stood by the window, looking out into the spring sunshine.

Soon the door was opened, and she heard Cubby Bear's eager little voice call out happily:

"Look, look, Cousin Bonniebelle! I have a nice present for you!"

Bonniebelle kept looking out of the window.

"No, thank you, Cousin Cubby," she answered. "I do not think I care for presents today!"

"But—but why not?" asked Cubby Bear, all the joy gone out of his voice. He had never seen gentle Bonniebelle angry before, and could not think what the trouble could be.

"While you were away," she told him, "Foxy Reynard came here. He asked me to hold out my paw and see what he had to give me, and when I did, he gave it a slap and a scratch, and ran off, calling 'April Fool!' Then, when I went down to the Big Brook to stop the pain in my paw with cold water, your friends the beavers told me to look closely and see something at the bottom of the brook, and then splashed water in my face. Oh, I shall not forget again that today is the first of April!"

Cubby Bear looked grieved.

"Oh, they were not nice to treat my visitor like that!" he said. "I would not do so, Bonniebelle! My present is a nice one!"

But Bonniebelle only turned up her little bear nose.

"I did not think you would tell fibs, Cubby Bear!" she said.

"I will put my present here on the table," said Cubby Bear, "and you need not look at it until I have gone out."

Bonniebelle waited until the door had closed behind Cubby Bear. Then, "I never knew Cubby Bear to tell a wrong story—perhaps I better look!" she said.

So she turned around, and there, on the table, stood—what do you think?

A large pail of nice, sweet maple syrup! And Bonniebelle loved maple syrup! Oh, how good it tasted!

Then Cubby Bear came running in.

"Oh, oh, I did fool you," he cried, "for you expected something bad! I will tell you now why I have been away every morning. It was so I could give you a pleasant surprise when the first of April came. Racky Coon helped me, and we drew the sweet sap from the maple trees, and boiled it until it was a nice, thick syrup! It takes a great deal of sap to make a pail of syrup, and so I had to go day after day! But now it is done, and I can play with you all the rest of the time you stay!"

Bonniebelle smiled at him.

"Thank you!" she said sweetly. "I like this kind of April Fool jokes! And I like you, too, Cousin Cubby! It was nice of you to plan such a pleasant surprise for me. Come—we will sit down here on the floor with the pail of syrup, and eat it together!"

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## May COMFORT

will be an interesting number. We always give our readers more than we promise. But during the war, because of scarcity of print paper, the magazines were restricted by the War Industries Board in their use of paper, which compelled us for a while to cut down the number of pages. The restriction was taken off early in the winter, so that since then we have been able to give the number of pages usual before the war, and we can now promise the same liberal policy in the future. The following are some of the

### Special Features for May

**"A Dusky Cupid"** A touching romance of the South which harks back to the old slavery days.

**"White Flowers for Mother"** An interesting account of the institution of "Mothers' Day," telling how it should be observed, and of its founder.

**"Across the Gorge"** A thrilling and pathetic romance of the Great Smoky Mountains; a strong love story with an up-lift.

**"Common Sense About Shoes"** Tells of the troubles and illness caused by improperly fashioned, ill-fitting shoes, and how to remedy the evil.

**"Cubby Bear Listens to Foxy Reynard"** Tells how Foxy Reynard fooled and frightened the forest folks by making up a ghost story.

**"The Message of the Flowers"** Tells the meaning of "flower language." Like the precious stones, each flower has a special significance. There are birth-flowers as well as birth-stones. What is yours?

If the number over your name on the wrapper on this magazine is 366 it means that your subscription expires with this present issue and that you will not receive May COMFORT unless you renew your subscription at once—we can not send you a single copy, after expiration, until you have renewed.

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April, 1919.

### Crumbs of Comfort

Hear no evil.  
Say little and do much.  
Home is the place of peace.  
Always have room in your heart.  
Earnestness can make life eternal.  
Occupation is the armor of the soul.  
A clear conscience is the softest pillow.  
We can love evil until we suffer from it.  
It is possible to think until you cannot act.  
Near to the earth all things are of importance.  
The road to life has two paths—Duty and Desire.  
Fame is often but a flower on the grave of the dead.  
We live on the edge of a boundless ocean of existence.  
One of the best remedies for disappointment is employment.  
We are never deceived except when we aid in the deception.  
Nature supplies the raw material; education is the manufacturer.  
A man should change his opinions as often as he finds them wrong.  
Hope is like gold, and can be beaten out into leaves of great thinness.  
Every great movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm.  
Take care to be an economist in prosperity; there is no fear of your being one in adversity.  
The wheels of Nature are not made to turn backward; everything presses on toward eternity.  
There is none so great but that he may need the help and service of the meaneast of mortals.  
Half our lives are spent in wishing for tomorrow, and the other half in wishing for yesterday.  
Rome is no more, and the lords of the world are those who have the mastership of the wheat.  
Whenever there is lack among men, it is from artificial causes which intelligence should remove.  
Do not let experience be to you like the sternlight of a ship—illuminating only that which is past.  
The necessities of life do not occasion at most a third part of the hurry and business of the world.  
He who has a firm trust in God is powerful by his power, wise by his wisdom, happy by his happiness.  
No man was ever endued with a judgment so correct but that time and circumstance could teach him something better.  
Consider the glory of the life above this life to be obtained by constant presence with the sunlight and the stars.

**Can't Use 3-Cent Stamps**

Letter postage will be two cents an ounce beginning with July first. After that date three-cent stamps will be of little use. As we already have an oversupply of stamps of all denominations we suggest that in making remittance to COMFORT you please send money order for large amounts; for small sums send SILVER carefully wrapped in paper and securely sealed. If obliged to send stamps send ONE-CENT ones.

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To be a comfort to one's parents.  
To protect the weak and aged.

To be kind to dumb animals.  
To love our country and protect its flag.

## CONDUCTED BY UNCLE CHARLIE

COMFORT for one year and admittance to the League of Cousins for only 40 cents. Join at once. Everybody welcome.  
ADDRESS all letters to COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. See instructions at the close of this Department.

**H**OP up onto my lap and snuggle down close, for I have some glorious news. Within a few months we have knocked the eternal stuffing out of two of the greatest menaces to civilization and human welfare. We have walloped the vile Kaiser, smashed his murderous military machine, and removed forever the menace of Prussian militarism and German arrogance. Now we have landed a knockout blow on the solar plexus of that vile, filthy, murderous, degrading, destructive old beast, King Booze. There is a record of achievement the world has never before seen, and this achievement is pregnant with promise of better days to come for all mankind, if mankind will only refrain from spilling the beans, cutting its own throat, wandering up blind Bolshevik alleys and generally making an ass of itself.

The next old varmint who is raising his hideous head and will have to be knocked under the ropes for good and all is that tyrannous beast—Anarchy, with his litter of arrogant, snarling, lazy, fiendish, swinish, impudent, lawless pups—Bolshevism, I. W. W.-ism, Syndicalism, etc.

Rum has been man's greatest enemy from time immemorial, and that the American people have had the courage and determination to fight and exterminate this, the most insidious and harmful of all the enemies of humankind, not only sets a glorious example for other nations to follow, but proves that in spite of our many failings and shortcomings we can, when occasion demands, rise to heights of lofty idealism and have a sense of right and righteousness that few have hitherto given us the credit of possessing. Millions of booze lovers will miss their tipples, and excrete those who have robbed them of their one great pleasure—getting soused, pickled and stewed, and making themselves a curse and a nuisance to their families, friends and the whole community.

Let those who feel disposed to weep over the passing of the rum hole, the groggery and the poison den, read and ponder over the following facts, which have been lately recorded in the daily prints:

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 4, 1918. "Now that the children attending Public School 2 in the heart of the foreign district here, have been disarmed, only one thing stands in the way of their becoming model students. Miss Alma L. Smith, principal of the school, who accomplished the disarmament two weeks ago, and turned two suitcases of stilettos and pistols over to the police, announced today that she was trying to prevail upon her little charges—all under thirteen—not to come to school so drunk that they could do no work. Out of 810 pupils in the school, Miss Smith says 200 of them come to school so 'lit up' each morning that all they can do is sleep till noon recess. The liquor, Miss Smith asserts, is sold supposedly for the children's parents, but it is often drunk under the eye of the saloon keeper. Often in the homes of the foreigners of the district, she says, liquor is poured into the children's tea and coffee to make them strong."

Children, hundreds of them, drunk in school! Great God, can you imagine such a thing? No wonder our asylums are overcrowded with imbeciles, our brothels full of victims of this hideous poison traffic, our cities infested with anarchists, and that one person in every twelve in New York City is buried in the Potter's Field. These people drink themselves into their graves and society is blamed for their beastly appetites. A saloon in full swing can be seen on the corner of nearly every city block. In the back rooms of these rum holes young girls are induced to drink, their passions inflamed, their powers of resistance undermined, and youth and innocence pushed headlong into hell. The saloon, too, has been the gathering place of the ward heelers and bosses, who, soused with rum, decided our destinies and made our politics corrupt and rotten. Now for just one more illustration of the evils of this vile traffic. Here is a picture of what happened in Newark, N. J., on New Year's Eve, 1917. The Anti-Saloon League investigated thirty hotels, restaurants and saloons in the central part of the city, and James K. Shields, in an open letter to the mayor of Newark, thus describes what he found: "Lawlessness was openly flagrant and unrestricted. Barrooms were crowded with men drinking, and every table of the dining-rooms of cabaret restaurants and hotels was occupied. Cocktails, gin, whiskey, wine and beer flowed in a constant stream down the throats of men and women; and the pity of it was that so many young women were among the throng. Long before midnight, many were drunk, and before and after the midnight hour in some of these resorts there was a perfect bedlam of debauchery and howling, drunken revelry. This while our churches were holding watch night services. Young women, drunk and vomiting, were led from some of these places and taken away in automobiles; shouting, drunken revelers were coming and going continually; and all the time the booze was flowing in an uninterrupted stream." All this was done on the Lord's Day in open defiance of the law and under the poses of an indifferent police.

Nation-wide prohibition will put 116,000 retail booze stores, 223 distilleries and 992 breweries out of business; a billion and a quarter dollars invested in booze will have to seek investment in legitimate industry. Nearly three quarters of a million men will have to find jobs in other than poison traffic. The liquor men can now get busy building homes instead of destroying them. Money spent for booze and debauchery will now find its way into wife's pocket for food, clothing, furniture and home comforts. The decent will benefit, only the bums and undertakers will suffer.

"The liquor question," says the New York Tribune, "will now be removed from national, state and city politics," and is expected to lead to the reduction of arrests by 66 per cent, with a consequent lightening of the cost of running the police department, courts, charities, correctional institutions and hospitals."

Yes, and it will put the kibosh on a lot of German propaganda, which has been financed by German-American brewing interests. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, sums the matter up thus: "This marks the successful ending of the greatest moral battle waged in this country since the abolition of slavery. The power of the saloon is ended in the United States. As it passes to its grave

it can go with the knowledge that it has been responsible for more misery and crime, more destruction of homes and debasement of character, more poverty, sorrow and tears than any other agency the world has ever known. No one will weep over its demise. The United States will be a better, more prosperous nation, its citizens will be more happy and contented than ever."

Remember the liquor traffic would have destroyed us, if we had not destroyed it. Now, as Senator Sheppard of Texas well says: "The adoption of the amendment marks the advent of a new day. It is the first step in the new process of legislation for human welfare which must follow the great war for democracy and civilization in Europe if the lessons of the conflict are to be grasped and utilized."

Men and women of America, rejoice that this dreadful scourge, which has destroyed millions of homes and still more millions of lives, can no longer harm you or yours. Thank God for all His goodness! The Recording Angel up in Heaven, after centuries of overwork, can now

take a vacation. With the Liquor Demon slain, the Devil will have to close up shop for lack of business.

Don't forget that Uncle Charlie's four wonderful books may still be had. Start in at once to obtain them—they cost you no money, only a very little time and effort—and keep at it until you have the entire set. The book of Poems is beautifully bound in ribbed silk stiff covers; the Story Book is bound in two styles, the one in ribbed silk stiff covers like the Poems, the other in paper covers; the Song Book is bound only in heavy paper covers, and the Picture Book in handsome stiff covers. Poems or the Story Book in ribbed silk covers, either one for a club of three subscriptions; the Song Book or the Story Book in handsome paper covers or the Picture Book in pretty stiff covers for a club of only two subscriptions. These four books are a library of endless joy and merriment, the best medicine to drive away the blues and the best gifts in the world.

My picture book, too, has started a deluge of inquiries: Is Billy the Goat my daughter, is Maria her ma? Is there an Aunt Charlie? Is the big boy in the picture book my only baby? I have had a little leaflet specially printed answering all these questions fully, and those who are interested will find the same in every copy of the four Uncle Charlie Books sent out this season.

Now for the letters.

LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

DEAR UNCLE CHARLIE:

I am a reader of COMFORT and think it is a great paper. I read almost everything in it even the advertisements. I read in the COMFORT one month where a girl had wrote a poem and asked you if it was not good enough for a paper, and you said it was, but it was a paper bag. Gee! but that was some compliment. I am fifteen years of age and go to school about a mile from home. Now speaking of poems, I write them myself and think they are good enough for a paper and not a paper bag either. I wrote one entitled "A Pipe Dream" and sent it off to a music house and they said it was just tippit and would guarantee me royalty of \$35, but I gave it up because I did not have the money just then. My best poems are: "My Boyhood Days," "A Substitute Mother," "The Awful Crime," and others.

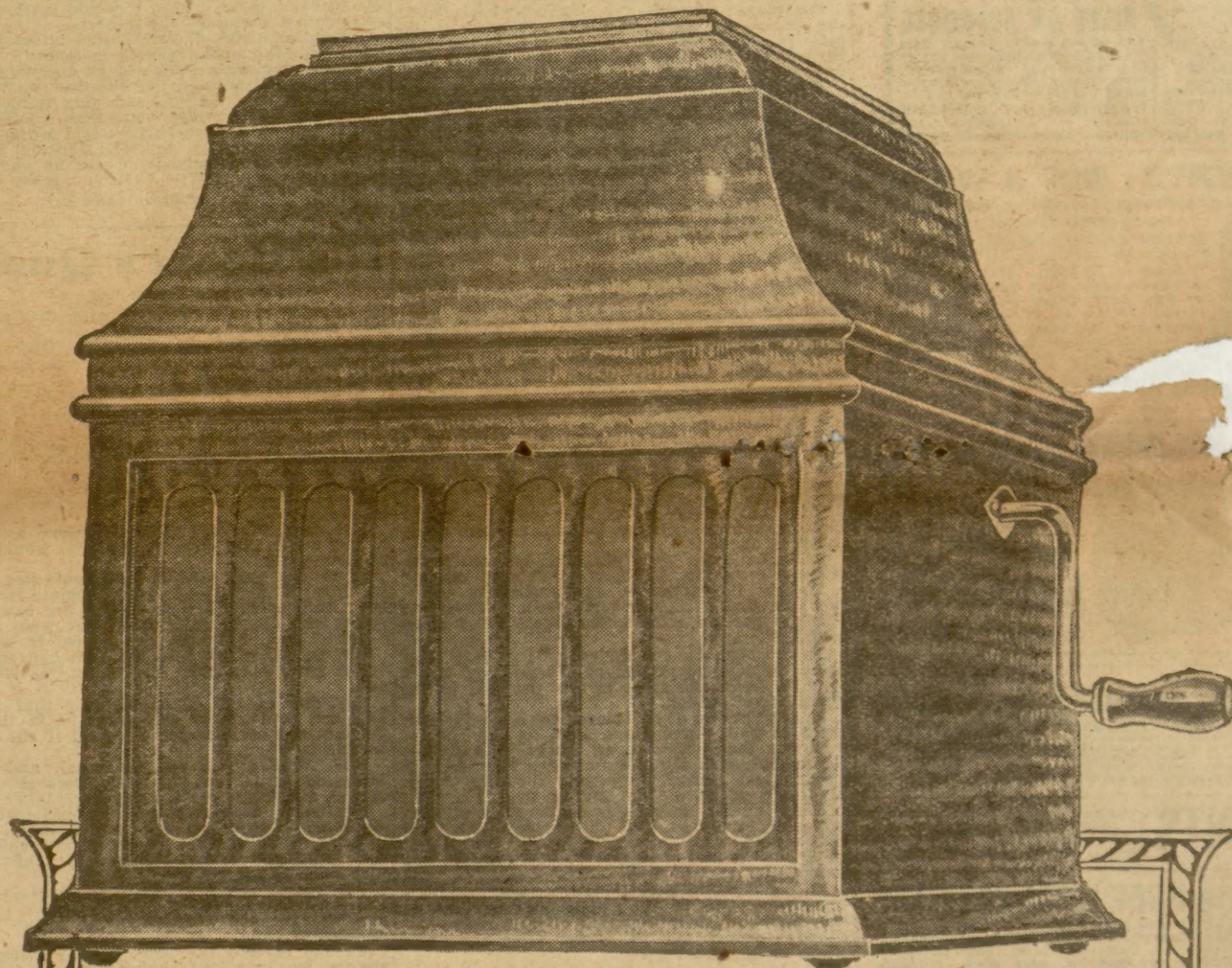
Your nephew,

BRYAN DILLARD.

Bryan, I am always glad to meet a "pot," or a poet rather, and I regret you did not send me a specimen of your pottery. As I have had

the price of paper and everything that goes into the making of my books raised no less than four times during the last year, you will, I trust, realize that I paid the young lady, whose pottery I said should be preserved in a paper bag, a very great compliment, for paper is scarce and terribly dear. By the way, thanks to the high price of paper and everything that goes into magazine and book making, and the shortsighted, reactionary, costly and oppressive zone postal system, hundreds of publications have had to quit, and the publishing business has been made a nightmare for those who engage in it. I'm very much interested in your pottery, especially the "Substitute Mother." I am wondering if that refers to an incubator or a feeding bottle. The Germans (some at least) lived on substitute foods and attired themselves in substitute clothing. A Berliner with a sense of humor said he did not mind eating rats, but he drew the line at rat substitute. Pipe dreams are all the rage these days. The Kaiser had a pipe dream that he could conquer the world and now he is in Dutch, and later on he'll be in jail. Some 20,000 Milwaukee Germans had a pipe dream that they could send Herr Berger to Congress, but when he was found guilty of Kaiser boosting and sedition in the Chicago courts, that knocked the sauerkraut out of their dreams and they woke up. Henry Ford had a pipe dream that he could stop the war. And so he sent that comic-opera peace ship of his to Europe to do the job, with Madame Schwimmer, the Hun booster, bossing the show. Henry came out of that dream a sadder and wiser man. Henry, however, did not send any peace ship to get his son out of the trenches, for Henry had a pipe dream that if said son went to the front, he might get his tire punctured, and that it was better to have the world made safe for automobiles and democracy by other people's sons than his own. William Randolph Hearst, the great England hater, had a pipe dream that if he could get the U. S. tangled up in a scrap with Japan and Mexico, the murderous Huns he admires so much would be able to knock the stuffing out of Johnny Bull and win the war. Then his pipe went out. Heywood had a pipe dream that he could chase the decent people out of the United States and turn this country into a mixed ale hobo paradise—Russian style—his pipe dream landed him in jail for a few hundred years. Pipe dreams are all the rage—they don't pay anyone except the plumber. Boy—

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 21.)



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### What She Lived For

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6.)

for Ralph, told him about it, and asked him what it meant.

"Is it possible that my secret has leaked out?" "No, no," said Ralph, who had heard similar expressions and become hardened to them. "The working people, like the rest of the people, believe that Mr. Weston's death was due to heart disease. No, father, but what they mean by this insult is that you provoked Mr. Weston so that it caused heart failure."

"Then they don't call it murder?" "I—I believe—I think not."

"Great Scott! If men were to be hanged for unwittingly causing the death of men with weak hearts the State would be decimated."

"I wish you wouldn't speak like that, father," said Ralph.

Mr. Harding looked as if he would make an angry retort, but he checked himself and responded humbly:

"I can't help it when I am alone, or with you, Ralph. I am just as innocent of intent as any man could be. Even if it were heart disease that carried him off, I couldn't be responsible, for the excitement caused by that shot from outside would have done for him; but, of course, it was not that excitement, it was not heart disease. Sometimes it seems as if I should go mad with the burden of the secret and anxiety about it."

Ralph was very compassionate. He regretted that he had spoken reprovingly to his father. Through all the misery of the situation, he saw plainly that his father suffered more terribly than any other person affected by Mr. Weston's death, and he said gently: "I believe that you are innocent of wrongdoing, and so far as the secret is concerned, I think we can be perfectly secure, for neither you nor I will speak of it, and, as for Meeker, his professional standing would be ruined forever if he should disclose it."

"Yes," said Mr. Harding bitterly; "Meeker's mouth is gagged—to the cost," he added mentally, "of fifty thousand dollars."

After Mr. Harding understood what the workmen meant by their cry he affected to scorn it as he did other taunts, but it kept alive the most dreadful experience of his life.

Ralph, meantime, was almost continuously at the office. He feared and yet hoped that the strikers would commit some overt act, which would enable him to expose and capture the man who had set the infernal machine.

His plans were ripe for that, and he believed the day would come when the scoundrel would raise the loose brick in the wall beside the mill-yard fence and uncoil the wire there with a view to connecting it with electric power.

When that time should happen, matters were so arranged within the office that the man who undertook the awful crime would surely be apprehended.

Day after day passed and nothing happened to give any clue, either to the maker of the infernal machine or to the man who had fired into Mr. Harding's house from across the road.

Then one day the strikers and all other workmen in White River were thrown into great excitement.

A morning newspaper contained a brief paragraph announcing that several hundred Canadians were on the way by a special train. "It is understood," the paragraph read, "that they have been engaged to take the places of striking operatives in White River."

This matter was discussed by workmen on their way to labor, and they shook their heads over it regretfully, and in not a few cases, angrily.

Among the strikers and the idle population it stirred discontent to a white heat. They gathered upon street corners and proclaimed the news with menacing words, and when the police dispersed them they gathered elsewhere. They observed with increased bitterness that the police were particularly active on this day.

"The knobsticks are coming and the police know it, and are going to prevent us from doing anything about it."

"All the same we'll give the infernal knobsticks a reception that they won't soon forget."

And in the afternoon the knobsticks came; they crowded a regular train from Boston, and filled as well an extra special that trailed along behind it.

As the hour for the arrival of the train drew near, the idle population of White River began to drift down the steep streets that led to the Ferry Street station.

In anticipation of this movement a considerable force of police was there, and, at the risk of inflaming the strikers to an immediate outbreak, the guardians of the law compelled them to keep moving and refused to permit them to gather in groups of more than four or five at a time.

A few of the minor leaders among the strikers protested loudly at this interference with their rights, and were for stirring up a tumult at once, but the more influential leaders argued and commanded against this.

"Let the police have their say now," said the wiser ones, "for, perhaps, there ain't anything in this rumor of an importation of knobsticks; it'll be time enough for us to act after the knobsticks have got here."

Not one among the leaders doubted that imported laborers were coming, but they knew that it would be better for them not to outrage public sentiment by resisting the police, and they also hoped to persuade the new arrivals either to join their ranks, or, at all events, to refuse to go to work.

Accordingly, as the police were really aided by the most influential of the leaders, no trouble of any kind occurred at the Ferry Street station, but so threatening were the looks of many men in the crowd that the authorities deemed it wise to prevent the strikers from meeting the newcomers in a body.

Accordingly a half-dozen detectives in plain clothes were sent into the crowd, circulating a rumor that Harding, aided by the police, was about to play a trick upon the strikers by having the incoming trains stopped at Bowenville station, a mile up the road.

It did not take long for this rumor to spread among the ranks of the strikers and to be accepted as fact.

It created anger and added to the determination of the men not to be outwitted, but it also led them into a trap, for, acting hastily upon the rumor, the leaders advised their followers to hurry up to Bowenville.

There was time to reach that station before the train was due, so of the strikers went, those who could afford to do so, hurrying up to Main Street and taking the trolley. Many of the others walked up the railroad track.

The vicinity of Ferry Street was almost deserted save by the squad of policemen there, and presently half of these were detailed to proceed in a patrol wagon to Bowenville.

This last maneuver convinced the strikers, if they had any lingering doubt on the matter, that the incoming trains were to be stopped at Bowenville for the purpose of discharging their load of knobsticks.

So great was the anxiety of the strikers to intercept the newcomers immediately upon their arrival that, in spite of the short time intervening before the train was due, a great crowd massed itself around the Bowenville station before the train arrived.

The whistle of a locomotive was heard up the track to the north, and the crowd gathered closer to the tracks while the leaders went among them with final instructions and appeals not to use violence at the beginning.

"Persuade first and fight afterward, if necessary," they said. "Just explain to them that if they go to work they deliberately take bread from the mouths of hungry fellow-men, women and children; call upon their manhood and their generosity to stand by the workman in his hour of need!"

As at this moment there were only three or four police officers at the Bowenville station and as they made no attempt to disperse the crowd, there was nothing to irritate the strikers, and it looked, therefore, as if the arrival of the knobsticks would be attended with no violence.

On came the train, and those who first caught sight of it turned with wondering, suspicious faces to each other.

It was quite evident that the train was rushing along with such headway that it could hardly be made to stop at Bowenville even if that was the intention.

"It's a trick!" cried some.

"What's the matter?" asked others in the back ranks.

"The train isn't going to stop!" And it didn't stop.

As he approached the station and saw the crowd assembled there, the engineer blew a long blast upon his whistle, and, puffing, screaming and hissing, the locomotive shot past, dragging its thundering train of cars behind.

The strikers were wild with rage; they saw at once that they had been induced to come up to Bowenville merely for the purpose of clearing the vicinity of Ferry Street so that the train could discharge its cargo of people unimpeded.

There might yet be time, however, to intercept the knobsticks before they could be mustered to the various vacant tenement houses that had been engaged for their quarters, and with loud cries the crowd started up Main Street.

Then the whistle of another locomotive was heard, and word was quickly passed that a second section of the train was coming in, and that it might stop at Bowenville.

It was easy to reason that, if the train was composed of two sections, it would be the second section that contained the laborers.

Accordingly the strikers halted irresolute and waited for the second section to come in.

Again they were subjected to disappointment, for the second section, like the first, went thundering past the station, and only halted when it came to Ferry Street, more than a mile away.

The ruse of the authorities had worked well. It had been planned by Mr. Harding himself, who had a great number of wagons and motor trucks in the vicinity of Ferry Street waiting

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### His Heart's Queen

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.)

let came in from a round of calls that she had been making, and, feeling too weary to go up to her room just then, she threw herself into a comfortable chair in the library, and took up a paper that lay on the table.

Almost the first words that caught her eye, and sent a thrill of horror through her, were these:

"DIED—On the 12th instant, at her home, No. — Hughes Street, Mary Ida Richardson, aged 48 years and 9 months. Funeral from her late residence, the 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M."

A cry of pain broke from Violet as she read this.

Her dear, kind friend dead! Gone away out of the world into eternity, and she would never see her again!

It did not seem possible; she could not believe it. Poor Wallace, too! How desolate he would be! And, bowing her face upon her hands, the young girl sobbed as if her heart were broken.

All at once, however, she started to her feet. The fact that this was the 14th had suddenly forced itself upon her. The paper was two days old.

Glancing at the clock she saw that it was half-past twelve; but she might be in time for the last sad services for the dead if she should hasten.

Mrs. Mencke was out, as usual, and Violet was glad of it, for she knew that she would oppose and might even flatly forbid her going.

Hastening to her room, she exchanged her elaborate visiting costume for a simple black cashmere, tore a bright feather from a black hat, drew on a pair of black gloves, and thirty minutes later was in the street again.

She hailed the first car that came in sight, and even though she was obliged to take a second car, she reached Hughes Street about twenty minutes of two.

As she entered the home of the Richardsons, she was met by a kind-looking woman, a neighbor, whom she had seen once or twice during her illness, and with a quivering lip she begged that she might go into the parlor by herself and take a look at her friend before the people began to gather.

Permission was readily given to her, the woman herself leading the way, and considerably shutting the door so that she might be by herself, she took her last look of the dear friend who had been so kind to her.

Mrs. Richardson must have died suddenly, she thought, for she was not changed in the least, and lay as if calmly asleep. There was nothing ghastly or unpleasant about her. A look of peace and rest was on the sweet face. Her hair had been dressed just as she was in the habit of wearing it, and a mass of soft lace had been filled into the front of her dress, while some one had placed a few strays of mignonette and lilies of the valley in her still hands.

"Oh, dear Mrs. Richardson, you cannot be dead!" Violet breathed, as she bent over her with streaming eyes. "It is too, too sad; you were so kind, and I had learned to love you so dearly. What will Wallace do? How can he bear it?"

She smoothed her soft hair with her trembling fingers, never thinking of shrinking from the still, cold form, for it was so life-like. She drew the lace a little closer about the neck, and arranged the flowers less stiffly in her hands, murmuring fond words and tender regrets while thus engaged.

But, after a few moments, overcome with her grief, she seated herself upon a low ottoman behind the casket, and leaned her head against it, weeping silently.

She was so absorbed by her sorrow that she did not hear the door as it was softly opened and closed again, and was not conscious that any one else was in the room, until she heard a deep heartbroken sob, and a familiar voice break forth in the agonized cry:

"Mother! Oh, mother!"

Then she realized that Wallace was there, and her heart went forth to him in loving sympathy, for she knew that he had lost the only near friend that he had in the world.

She did not move for a few moments, however, for she felt that his grief was too deep and sacred to be disturbed; but after a little while he grew more calm, and then she said, in a low, trembling tone:

"Wallace, I am so grieved."

He started, and turned his pale face toward her.

"Violet!" he exclaimed, astonished.

"Yes," she said. "I only came home yesterday, and by the merest chance read the news of this today. Oh, Wallace, she was a dear, dear woman!"

"She was, indeed," he replied, clasping the hand she extended to him, and feeling inexpressibly comforted by this fair girl's tribute to his loved one.

He noticed, and was touched also by the fact, that Violet was all in black, and he knew that she had robbed herself thus out of grief for his dead.

"I loved her," the young girl said, with touching simplicity. "Then she added: 'I know I cannot say anything to comfort you, but, believe me, my heart is full of sorrow for her loss, and of sympathy for you.'"

How lovely she was, standing there beside him, her fair face and sunny hair in such striking contrast with her black dress, and with her azure eyes raised in such heartfelt sympathy to his.

Her hand still lay in his, for both had unconsciously retained their grasp after their first greeting, and he knew by her clinging fingers how sincere her sorrow and sympathy were.

"My darling, I know it; and your presence is inexpressibly comforting to me."

"My darling!"—he had said it without thinking.

During all the long weeks that they had been separated he had called her thus to himself, and now the words had slipped from his lips unawares, and he would have given worlds to have been able to recall them.

Violet's white lids fluttered and then drooped consciously, while a vivid flush rose to her brow.

This brought Wallace to his senses. He also colored hotly, and a feeling of dismay took possession of him. There was a dead silence for a moment; then he added, humbly:

"Forgive me; I did not know what I was saying."

He would have released her hand, but her small fingers, closed more firmly over his; she shot one dazzling gleam of light up at him from her lovely eyes, and whispered, shyly:

"I am glad!"

And he knew that she was all his own—that she loved him even as he loved her.

A great wave of thankfulness, of sacred joy, swept over his soul, only to be followed by a feeling of despair, darker and deeper than any he had yet experienced, for he knew that he should not, must not, accept the priceless boon of her love which she had so freely and so artlessly yielded to him.

But there was no time for explanations, for at that moment the door was opened again, and the woman, Mrs. Keen, whom Violet had met, when she first came, entered, to make some inquiry of Wallace, and to tell him that the clergyman had arrived.

Presently other neighbors and acquaintances began to gather, and then it was time for the service.

Violet never forgot that simple ceremony, for the clergyman, who knew Mrs. Richardson intimately, seemed to glorify the death of the beautiful woman.

"She had simply stepped," he said, "from darkness into light—from toil and care into rest and peace. The veil betwixt her and the Master, whom she had loved, was lifted; her hitherto fettered soul was free, and in the light of an eternal day no earthly sorrow, doubt, or trial could reach her."

Death, after that, never seemed the cruel enemy that it had previously seemed to Violet.

After it was all over, and Wallace had passed out to his carriage, Mrs. Keen came to the young girl and asked her if she would like to follow her friend to the cemetery.

"If I may," Violet replied. "She was not a relative, but I loved her very much."

"Then come with me," the woman said, and, as she led the way out, she explained that there were no relatives save Mr. Richardson, and it seemed too bad that there should be no one but himself to follow his mother to the grave, and that was why she had asked Violet to go with her.

The next moment Violet found herself in the carriage with, and seated opposite to, Wallace.

A feeling of dismay took possession of her, for she knew that the world would criticize her severely for taking such a step.

She had not dreamed that she would have to ride in the same carriage with Wallace, and she wondered if he would understand how it had happened.

The matter could not be helped now, however, and for herself she did not care; her motives had been good and pure; why, then, need she care for the criticisms of people?

The ride to Spring Grove Cemetery was a long and sad one, for scarcely a word was spoken either going or returning. Wallace seemed absorbed in his own sorrowful reflections, Mrs. Keen preserved a grim and gloomy silence, and Violet was thus left to her own thoughts.

She could not keep from thinking of those few sad yet sweet moments when she had stood alone with Wallace by the casket of his mother, and heard him speak those words which had changed, in one instant, her whole life.

"My darling, your presence is inexpressibly comforting to me!"

She knew that he had not meant to speak thus, that only a sense of his own desolation and her unexpected sympathy, had made him forget himself, break down all barriers, and betray the secret of his love.

It had been an unexpected revelation to her, however; she had not suspected the nature of his feelings toward her, nor of hers toward him, until then; but now she knew that she loved him—that all the world, with every other blessing and luxury at her command, would be worthless to her without him to share it.

When they reached Hughes Street again, Violet held out her hand to Wallace, saying it was so late she must go directly home.

Then he suddenly came to himself and realized how very tedious the long, silent ride must have been for her.

"Let me send you home in the carriage," he said, eagerly.

"Thank you, no; I will take a car," Violet replied, so decidedly, that he did not press the matter further.

It was very late when she reached home, and she found her sister quite anxious over her prolonged absence.

"Where have you been, Violet?" she demanded, somewhat impatiently. "It is not the proper thing for you to be out so late alone. Mercy! And you are all in black, too; I should think you had been at a funeral!"

"I have; I have been to Mrs. Richardson's funeral," Violet replied, hot tears rushing to her eyes.

Mrs. Mencke looked startled.

"Mrs. Richardson?" she repeated. "When did she die?"

"Day before yesterday; and it was all by chance that I saw the notice of her death in a paper. She died very suddenly of heart disease."

"I wish I had known it, I would have gone with you," said Mrs. Mencke, looking disturbed.

"Would you?" Violet exclaimed, surprised.

"Yes; it was not proper for you to go alone. The young girl's face felt; she had hoped her sister wanted to show this tribute of respect to one who had been so kind to her."

"Where was she buried?" Mrs. Mencke inquired.

"At Spring Grove Cemetery."

"Did you go out there?"

"Yes," and Violet flushed slightly.

"With whom did you go?" demanded her sister, suspiciously.

"With Mr. Richardson and a Mrs. Keen."

"Violet Draper Richardson!" ejaculated Mrs. Mencke.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22.)



# When the Boys Came Home

by Joseph F. Novak



Have you a long wait between trains?

Winslow felt a little thrill

The car rolled up a driveway of a splendid mansion

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**"T** IRED?" A cheerful male voice asked the question, and Private Julian Winslow, Co. —, 1st U. S. Infantry, looked up. Before him stood a prosperous, looking, medium-heighted man.

"My name is Murdock, David Murdock, and I am an attorney by profession," the stranger went on. "I've been watching you for the last few moments and decided that you are a stranger in town. Have you a long wait between trains?"

"A small matter of about eight hours," Winslow returned evenly. "My train leaves at midnight."

"Had you decided to spend the intervening time here in the depot?"

"Yes, if nothing better presented itself."

"Well, then, I'm going to make a proposition that may be more attractive. Suppose you have dinner with me and then afterward we'll take a show. It seems too bad that you returning boys should be obliged to wait around railroad depots in this manner. Just because the war is over is no reason why you should be neglected. When you were on your way out, and we saw you depart with sorrow and foreboding, we were quick to make your departure as pleasant as possible. Now, with victory upon you, there is a greater reason than ever to give you our attention. Do you care to accept?"

Winslow considered a moment, then his eyes roved to the windows. Outside, the dusk of a sleety February evening was descending, and a damp, cold wind penetrated through the swinging doors of the depot which likewise let in the din of the city streets. He decided.

"All right, I'll take you up on your offer. But won't it take you from your family for the evening?"

"There's just two in my family now," Murdock returned, a bit huskily Winslow thought, "myself and Corinne. But she will gladly forego my company this evening when she knows her dad is spending the time with one of Uncle Sam's boys."

"Very well, then," and Julian rose from his seat. "I thank you very much for your kind invitation."

"Have you any preference in the matter of restaurants and shows in town?" Murdock went on. "Or shall you leave that to me?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, if you know of some nice place with good old-fashioned home cooking as an attraction, that would suit me best."

Murdock pondered a moment, then shook his head decidedly.

"I know what I'll do! I'll take you out to my home. Corinne is a splendid cook, and if we give her an hour or two she'll make up a dinner like mother used to make."

Winslow placed a protesting hand on the lawyer's arm.

"Oh, now, I couldn't think of having the young lady disturbed on my account."

"She'd be only too pleased," Murdock returned. "I'll phone her," and he stopped questioning.

Winslow hesitated a bit longer. A vision of a home such as he had not been in in many months came to him. Then the thought of the public restaurant with its clatter of many diners, and perchance a jazz band—and public dining did not gain by contrast. And again he capitulated.

"If you are certain that your daughter will not mind, go ahead."

Murdock telephoned, and Winslow, adept at reading faces, knew from observing Murdock's that his proposal evidently pleased the young lady rather than otherwise.

"Corinne will be delighted, and says that we should come whenever we are ready, so we can start at once. My home is but a half hour's ride from town, though tonight, on account of the storm, it will take considerably longer. Don't expect to find a mansion, boy, for I've been but comfortably successful in my profession. But my little house is truly a home, or at least it is to us. By the way, your name is—"

"Julian Winslow," Julian finished, "and I am on my way to Forest Glade, Michigan, my home town."

They started off and boarded the crowded street car which droned along. Anon, however, they reached their destination and were admitted by Corinne Murdock.

Everyone loved Corinne Murdock the first time they saw her. They couldn't help it, and the person who fell in love with her did it according to his own fashion. Thus children loved her because she knew how to mother them, and school boys and girls did because she knew how to be a grown-up sister. And oftentimes big boys fell in love with her, just as their fathers fell in love with their mothers, and then there was trouble. And as Winslow was a big boy and as Corinne seemed fated to be the object of adoration of everyone whom she met—well, Winslow was treading on dangerous soil.

She welcomed her father with quiet affection, and Winslow felt a little thrill as she placed her hand in his and said cordially:

"I'm very glad you preferred to spend the evening with us. We shall do our best to make it pleasant."

After that, Winslow felt perfectly at home and went into the pretty parlor, where he warmed his hands at the blazing gas-log.

Then while Mr. Murdock entertained him, Corinne was busy in the kitchen, and after a bit, the summons to dinner came, and it certainly was one of the kind of dinners "like mother used to make."

How Winslow enjoyed it after all his months of camp fare! Not that he hadn't been well fed—Uncle Sam is a lavish provider—but, well, you know the difference.

"This beats a dinner down-town and a show afterward to death," he remarked, "but somehow I cannot help but wonder if I am not usurping some one's place at this table?"

He thought that Murdock and Corinne exchanged glances, well-bred, yet containing an element of sorrow. But they were fleeting glances, and evidently these people, no matter what the sorrow might have been, did not intend to in any way mar the pleasure of their guest.

In reply to his question, Corinne answered gently:

"No, you are not—usurping. I had and still have many dear boys 'Over There,' and there are two that won't come back." And when she

said that, and the way she said it, Winslow knew that she had no lover "Over There."

They lingered over their dinner for quite a while, then adjourned to the parlor again. Outside, the snow was coming down in a blizzard, and the thought of going out into it was not pleasant. And both Mr. Murdock and Corinne were so delighted that Julian decided to practice a brazen deception. So, when the hour neared eleven and it was time for him to leave, he acknowledged a headache and requested the kindness of a headache tablet. And having been, before his enlistment, a sufferer with headaches, he now feigned the symptoms in such a fashion that the sympathies of both host and hostess were fully aroused.

"Perhaps, Mr. Winslow, you'd better spend the night with us."

"Oh, no, no, no," he protested, but not very staunchly.

"Don't refuse if you think your staying would inconvenience us," Murdock argued, "but if you must go, I'll go with you down-town. But a quiet rest would be of great benefit to you. Have you your Pullman ordered?"

"No," Winslow admitted.

"Well, you can't sit up and ride all night, boy," Murdock exclaimed. "You stay with us."

"Thank you, then, I shall," he returned. And so they prevailed upon him to do the very thing he wanted to do! Corinne went up stairs and after rustling around a bit, came down, and nodded to her father.

"All right, Mr. Winslow, the room is ready," Murdock said. "Come, I'll show you to it."

Winslow rose.

"I shall never, never forget this kindness, Miss Murdock," he said. "Good night, and thank you very, very much." And he went up stairs and to the room to which Murdock showed him.

It looked suspiciously mannish. Was Murdock giving up his own room? And yet it had not the appearance of a room arranged as an elderly man would have it. And it didn't look like a guest chamber, either.

Winslow, however, did not trouble much about this, but quickly threw off his uniform and drew himself under the sheets. But he could not sleep and so amused himself by resting deliciously and examining the room in the light of the dim night-light. How comfortable and cozy it was! And everything just so, as if kept in condition by the proverbial fairy. And every little comfort was attended to, even to a small water bottle and drinking glass.

Winslow was thirsty, so he drank a glass of the water.

After a time he slept, though conscious, nevertheless of all that was going on about him.

Suddenly a thrill sped over him. Not of fear (shall any soldier who had seen trench service as he had fear anything?) but it was, nevertheless, a thrill of startled expectancy. Someone was at his door.

He was wide-awake, but he feigned sleep.

In another moment, the door softly opened, and Mr. Murdock, clad in lounging robe and slippers, came in. He went up softly to the little table where the water bottle stood and refilled it with fresh water from the pitcher he carried. This done, he sat down, and, through his partly closed eyes, Winslow saw that Murdock regarded him with hungry longing.

The lawyer then took the khaki coat in his hands, held it, then pressed it to his bosom.

"Poor lad," he murmured, "poor lad. I didn't know a stranger would come back to your bed and that when a uniform was hung upon this chair it would not be yours. Oh, boy, I gave you gladly, willingly, to your country, but I'd want you back if I could have you."

He rose and gently hung the coat upon the peg of the chair whence he had taken it and was about to leave the room. But he turned back to the bed again and cautiously took Winslow's hand in both his own and held it with paternal love. Then he silently left the room.

"Good old scout," Winslow thought, compassionately, and he felt a strange sensation in his eyes, "who'd believe it of him? But why didn't he tell me that he lost his son? But I suppose he didn't want to parade the fact that one of his dearest had made the supreme sacrifice."

For some time, Winslow lay thinking about Murdock's son, then sleep conquered.

When he awoke it was bright daylight. The snow had stopped and the world was brilliant. He dressed himself quickly and then went down stairs. Murdock was waiting for him and greeted him cheerily.

"I hope you rested well," he said by way of greeting.

"Very well," Winslow answered. "But I'm afraid I've overslept, and in so doing kept you from your office."

"My practice is not so great than an hour or two makes much difference, my boy," Murdock answered. "I'm just one of that great army of lawyers who make a comfortable living and nothing more. Come, breakfast is waiting."

They sat down to it.

"I notice, Mr. Murdock, that you have a service flag—and a gold star upon it, too. You said nothing of it."

Murdock looked at him with quiet dignity.

"Our son and brother was called upon to make the supreme sacrifice, Mr. Winslow. But of this we say nothing, and mourn him in private, for when he went away, we were willing that he give his life for his country, if necessary, though we hoped he would come back. Our hope was vain. He was killed in action. It was a chance we all had to take, Mr. Winslow. It was a kind Providence that kept a gold star from your home window, boy."

"You are wonderful!" Winslow exclaimed. "How a lad must have appreciated a father like you. How I wish I could take that son's place!"

They spoke a little further of the brother, and then it was really time for Winslow to go. And so he did, his last impression being of Corinne's dear face smiling good by from the window wherein hung the service flag with a gold star.

But his temerity in making himself an unwelcome guest troubled Winslow's sense of honor, and so when he reached home, he wrote a letter of thanks and frankly acknowledged his inconsiderate deception and prayed for forgiveness. It was granted.

But the matter did not end there, for the reply which Corinne sent was so friendly and sisterly that Winslow felt it called for an answer. Then a few more letters were exchanged; then Winslow visited. After that, his letters

grew more lover-like, he grew bold, proposed—and was accepted.

The day he came to claim his bride was a beautiful one in June. Corinne was a delight and her beauty was enhanced by her bridal bouquet, made up chiefly of orchids.

"Orchids! You extravagant boy!"

"Well, he defended, 'the best is none too good for my wife. Now, if papa is all ready, we'll go to the minister's.'"

The knot was soon tied and they started for the railroad station, for they were to go back directly to Forest Glade, Winslow's home.

That pretty town reached, Winslow led his bride and her father toward a splendid high-powered motor.

"Borrowed for the occasion," he smiled.

How everyone gently stared at the bride and nodded pleasantly to the groom. Julian was very proud of Corinne in her nifty traveling suit, her becoming hat and flowers. She made an entrancing picture.

The car rolled up a driveway of a splendid mansion.

"Here we are," Julian smiled.

But Corinne grew pale. "Julian, dear, don't jest about this matter," she said.

"I'm not jesting," he returned. "This is my house and I want you to make it a home."

"But I—I—we—" Mr. Murdock was really amazed out of his customary self-poise. "We thought you were—well, just a young man who had his way to make."

"Uncle Sam's uniform hides many a social and financial status," Julian returned. "I knew you thought I was a poor private to whom you wanted to show a kindness. So I preferred to let you think so, and I want my worldly goods to help repay a debt of kindness that can never be repaid. You don't know how I longed to break into the magic circle of your home. Home! I've long been an orphan and though I never lacked for houses, I never found a home. Don't you know," he laughed, "I proposed to you the morning I left, Corinne dear."

"You proposed?"

"Yes, don't you recall my saying I wished I could take your brother's place? I said that only for your father's sake, however, I wished to be a son to him but I wanted to be more than a brother to you. Now come in and see if you like the place you are to change into a home."

They entered the splendid mansion.

"I cannot realize that my son-in-law is a rich man and not just a plain little dough-boy," smiled Mr. Murdock. Mentally he thanked God in bestowing upon his child a love that was accompanied with wealth. "I little realized that when you boys were coming home, I would pick the finest for my little girl."

"Oh, dad," Winslow smiled, "I'm getting the best of it all around. A dear wife, a father and—home."

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**THE WISE WOMAN KNOWS THAT** the first requirement of a good complexion, bright eyes and happy disposition is good health, and the basis of good health is freedom from constipation. It is constipation that brings pimples and blotches, headaches and bad breath.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is a combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin, has been for 28 years a natural remedy for constipation. It regulates the bowels and does it gently without griping. It relieves dyspepsia and the many ills that accompany it. It is a fine first aid in warding off a cold.

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## Why GRAY HAIR is no longer necessary



**New, Clean, Easy, Harmless Treatment.—First Bottle Gives Satisfaction**

After having been tried and proven by hundreds of their customers, throughout the country are sending Canute Water for Gray Hair to those who wish the color of their hair. R. H. Macy & Co., Gimbel Brothers and Liggett's Drug Stores in New York City, are samples of the high character stores selling it, and all questions one naturally asks, are here plainly answered.

**IS IT ABSOLUTELY SAFE TO USE?** By all means—yes. You may use Canute Water for Gray Hair without the slightest fear of injury to scalp or hair, as it contains none of the injurious elements of the ordinary hair dye, being entirely FREE from acid, sugar of lead, sulphur or coal tar products of any kind—making it as harmless to the hair and scalp as ordinary water. It is for external use only.

**WILL IT SOIL THE HANDS OR SCALP?** No, it will not. Our own patented process prevents it from staining the hands or scalp. Canute Water for Gray Hair is an especially clean, convenient treatment—not being sticky or greasy, it restores so naturally and evenly no one will be able to tell you are using anything.

**IS IT A CRUDE DYE?** Positively not. That is just the thing it isn't. Canute Water is a simple method of restoring the youthful color of hair that has turned gray from age, illness or other cause. Proof that Canute Water is not a crude dye is that it has no numbered shades—the same bottle is good for all shades of hair, while, as the reader knows, the crude dyes are numbered 1, 2, or 3.

**HOW IS IT APPLIED?** Very easily. Just wet your hair with it and allow to dry in good, fresh air. Nothing hard about that, is there? Apply on hair once daily, and day by day observe the hair becoming darker and darker. And by the time you have finished the first bottle, the youthful color of your hair will be restored. It will then remain that way, and simply require a retouching once every week or two as the hair grows.

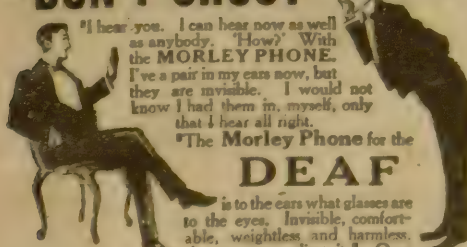
**CAN THE DARKENED COLOR WASH OR RUB OFF?** The color will not wash off. Shampoo the hair all you like—you may even use a hot curling iron, as not even that will affect the color. On the contrary the more you shampoo the hair the softer and fluffier the hair will become. Remember, it will be only be necessary to use Canute Water for Gray Hair afterward once every week or two on the new hair that grows.

Believe us, after a week you'll thank yourself for having tried it. Sold at the stores above mentioned for \$1.10 a bottle, or by mail direct from us, upon receipt of price.

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**DUBY'S HAIR COLORING HERBS** restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. It will not stain the scalp, is not sticky or dry, and is composed of roots, herbs, bark and flowers. Package makes one pint. It will produce the most instant results from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color to originally was before it turned gray. Package postpaid for 25 cents. **OZARK HERB CO. Desk 14 St. Louis, Mo.**

# The Pretty Girls' Club

Conducted by Katherine Booth

## Freckles, Freckles, Who's Got the Freckles?

"O H!" says Cecelia, gazing mournfully into her mirror, "there's a freckle already, and summer isn't really begun. What shall I do?" Do? Well, begin to toughen that skin a little so that the sun will not have such an easy time spotting it up. Do you use much hot water on your face? Bad at any time, Cecelia, but especially so when your skin is going to be exposed to the attacks of a blistering sun. Use hot water only at night, with plenty of soap in it to remove the soil of the day, and follow with a good rinse. In the daytime use tepid water, followed by cold, or what will prove even better, a special "wash" which is as good for wrinkles as for general firming and strengthening of the skin.

### Astringent Wash

Three ounces of pearl barley, one pint of water, twenty-five drops of tincture of benzoin. Boil the barley in the water until the latter is full of the gluten of the barley. Then strain and add the benzoin. Wash the face with this on getting up and on going to bed, but be sure at the latter time that the face has been thoroughly cleansed of soil first and well rinsed.



### LOOKING FOR THE FIRST FRECKLE

Apply cold cream before going out into the sun, rubbing a generous quantity into the skin, then wiping off carefully with a soft cloth. If you leave patches of grease on the face it is not only unlovely to look at but it gathers all floating dirt, so rub off all that the skin has not absorbed, after which use a soft powder puff or pad and powder face and neck well, again using a soft cloth to remove gently any surplus. Thus protected, and with a sensible hat—which means a hat with a brim—you should escape much harm. One application of cold cream will not last indefinitely. Put it on again before going outdoors another time. If you are out for a long time without coming in, it would be well to carry a little vanity case containing a tin of cold cream and one of powder, with a miniature puff and a tiny square of soft cloth to rub off the cold cream. Then, when opportunity offers, wipe off the face with cold cream to remove soil and perspiration, then apply a little more cream and rub in, afterwards powdering as before.

When the first hint of a freckle appears, use a cut lemon, which you should keep on your dresser, cut side down, in a saucer, slicing off a thin, fresh layer each time. Rub your face with this at night, letting the juice dry on. If the freckles continue to come, you will have to use something strong enough to peel the skin, but this has the disadvantage of leaving a new skin exposed which is so sensitive that it freckles, in turn, more readily than the old. If your freckles are light ones, leave them alone and let winter dispose of them, but if they grow very noticeable, apply a freckle remover, afterward using cold cream to soothe the skin.

### Freckle Remover

Glycerine, two ounces; lactic acid, four ounces; rosewater, one ounce. Use this several times a day, pouring a little from the bottle into a saucer and applying with a soft cloth.

### Answers to Questions

**M. M. D.**—A red nose may come from indigestion, or tight clothing. The first thing to do is to be sure that your collars are loose, your corsets comfortable, armholes and sleeves roomy and shoes easy to wear. Do not wear round garters, which constrict the circulation, but side garters attached to the corset or to a belt worn around the waist or abdomen under the clothing. Having seen to these details, the next thing is to look after your digestion. See that the bowels move freely once or more a day, and be careful to avoid too rich foods and foods that are fried. Cut out pies, cake, gravies, fat meat, much sugar, preserves, fried potatoes, etc. Eat plenty of fresh fruits and green vegetables, and chew every mouthful until it is liquid before swallowing. Do not eat too large an amount at any one time—one moderate helping of each article of food is enough. For your too large hips, exercise is the remedy. Practice the following exercise night and morning for ten minutes at a time. It will encourage you to know that it is good for indigestion as well, and will help to cure that red nose.

### To Reduce the Hips

Lying upon the back upon the bed (without corsets or other binding clothing), raise the right leg until it is at right angles with the body, or as nearly so as you can bring it. The knee must be perfectly straight. Lower the leg, still without bending the knee, as slowly as possible until it touches the bed again. The value of the exercise lies more in the slow descent of the leg, with its pull upon the abdominal muscles, than in the elevation of the leg. After practicing ten or fifteen times with the right leg, do the same with the left leg, then with both legs together.

**Mrs. E. P. Y.**—The "bumps" which come on your face at intervals and which you say like "blind boils," are the result of imperfect elimination. The impurities of the body cannot get out the ordinary ways and so take this course. You must keep your bowels open. It is better not to take cathartics but to rely on regulating your bowels by your diet. To that end, see that you eat some fruit daily. An orange or grapefruit in the morning, a dish of stewed prunes (which have been washed, then soaked all night before cooking) at noon, and an apple or two before going to bed, will do wonders. In addition, you must, of course, provide the body with sufficient liquid, and should drink eight to ten glasses of water a day. Chew your food thoroughly, eat plenty of vegetables, and avoid all fried foods, which are difficult of digestion. Of course, you take a body bath daily, but perhaps you do not friction the skin after your bath. This is desirable to stimulate the pores to throw off their contents and to keep them open. Soups, soft-boiled eggs, fruits, toast, and not a very great deal of anything, may help out your difficulty. As soon as a "bump" begins to appear, take a mild cathartic. Some amount of exercise—one teaspoonful, many doctors advise. And at the same time, cut out rich foods, gravies, preserves, etc., and eat a light diet of fruit and vegetables. Bathe

the chin or whatever spot shows the eruption, with alcohol or boric acid. Ten to one, it will disappear under this treatment.

**D. J.**—The French treatment for the removal of superfluous hair is quite satisfactory but very slow—it consists of dampening the hairy spot one day with peroxide of hydrogen and the next day with toilet ammonia. It sometimes takes months to remove the hair, but the peroxide bleaches the hair almost to invisibility while the operation is going on, and in the end the ammonia kills the roots, so that the hairs fall out. To lighten yellow teeth, rub a cut lemon surface over them, or mop with a bit of cotton fastened to the end of an orange-wood stick and dampened with peroxide of hydrogen. Once white, use the utmost care to keep them so, brushing them with some good tooth-paste or powder, five times a day, on rising, after each meal, and on going to bed. About the scars which have been left by pimples, massage is your best remedy. Dip your fingers in cold cream and with the middle finger "iron" out the scar over and over. It would be a good thing, also, for you to massage a little cold cream into your entire face each night, after a thorough washing and rinsing and drying. Keep the bowels open, take daily body baths, rubbing the skin well after, and eat sensible foods. Everything of this kind that you do will make your skin healthy and more active, and that means an improved appearance. I do not think you need fear the growth of hair from any recognized cold cream, such as you ask about.

**L. W.**—All of your questions have the same answer. You ask what will remove dark circles from under your eyes, what will make roses in your sallow cheeks, what will make your skinny hands plump. These conditions indicate that your habits of life are wrong—either habits of eating, or of elimination, or of some other activity of the body. Alas, what I have said to "M. M. D." and "Mrs. E. P. Y." and follow directions about food, etc. You probably need exercise. Try the exercises given "M. M. D." While they reduce fat hips, they also increase thin ones, and they are most effective in promoting proper functioning of stomach and bowels, which will help your condition.

**A READER.**—The dandruff indicates an unhealthy condition of your scalp, which is, of course, the reason for the falling hair. How often do you shampoo? It should be once in two weeks, or, at the most, three. Do you use a comb or stiff brush vigorously on your scalp—this will cause dandruff. Too strong soap in your shampoos, or not sufficient rinsing, will also cause dandruff. Try massaging your scalp every night with your flattened fingers slipped under your hair and pressed firmly against the scalp. The object of scalp massage is to make the scalp move. The fingers should stay in the same place on the scalp and only move with it. This stimulates the circulation to the scalp and makes it more healthy. As to the peroxide and ammonia treatment, see answer to "D. J." If the skin begins to feel sensitive, stop for a day, rubbing in a little cold cream or soothing ointment, then resume again.

**MARJORY C.**—See answer to "Mrs. E. P. Y." It will cover your condition, so please follow the suggestions.

**E. M.**—See what I said to "L. W." I think your mother is probably right. Keep your ankles and feet always warm. Be careful what you eat, chewing your food thoroughly. It is most important that you make yourself well, and that you get plenty of sleep. A fifteen-year-old body has new work to do and requires to be kept strong and rested to do it until it grows more accustomed to its task. As for your little eight-year-old friend, her mother should look after her food, see that she drinks plenty of water, does not eat pies, cake or fried foods, but has light, sensible meals. For breakfast such a child should have a big bowl of oatmeal and cream or milk, or a bowl of some other cereal (plenty of it). With this she should have thin buttered toast, and, if she chooses, a glass of milk. For dinner, if dinner comes in the middle of the day, some baked potato, another vegetable, such as string beans, peas, asparagus, spinach, plenty of bread and butter (but not hot breads), some apple sauce or a baked apple, or any kind of fresh fruit except banana. At night, she should have nothing but a big bowl of bread and milk—as much as she wants—and a dish of stewed prunes, prepared as I have often directed. She



### DASH COLD WATER ON THE FACE TO TOUGHEN IT.

should go to bed by seven or seven-thirty and sleep ten to twelve hours. She will do her an immense amount of good, and she must have ten or twelve hours of it, with lots of fresh air in her room. With such precautions, and plenty of outdoor play, she ought to improve rapidly.

Address all letters containing questions to **KATHERINE BOOTH, care COMFORT, AUGUSTA, MAINE.**

## Beautify the Complexion SURELY, QUICKLY Nadinola Cream

The Supreme Beauty Requisite Used and Endorsed by Thousands. **NADINOLA** banishes tan, freckles, pimples, liver-spots, etc., extreme cases. Rids pores and tissues of impurities. Leaves the skin clear, soft, healthy. Directions and guarantee in package. By toilet counters or mail, two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Address Dept. A. C. **NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY, Paris, Tenn.**

## KILL THE HAIR ROOT

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ESTABLISHED 1892

**The Inhalation Treatment for Whooping-Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs.**

Simple, safe and effective, avoiding internal drugs. Vaporized Cresolene relieves the paroxysms of Whooping-Cough and Spasmodic Croup at once; it nips the common cold before it has a chance of developing into something worse, and experience shows that a neglected cold is a dangerous cold. Mrs. Ballington Booth says: "No family, where there are young children, should be without this lamp." The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy and relieves the congestion, assuring restful nights. It is called a boon by Asthma sufferers. For the bronchial complications of Scarlet Fever and Measles, and as an aid in the treatment of Diphtheria, Cresolene is valuable on account of its powerful germicidal qualities. It is a protection to those exposed. Cresolene's best recommendation is its 30 years of successful use. **Sold by Druggists. Send for descriptive booklet.** Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licorice, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps. **THE VAPOR-CRESOLENE CO., 62 Canal Street, New York or Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada.**

## FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

## Nadine Face Powder (In Green Boxes Only)

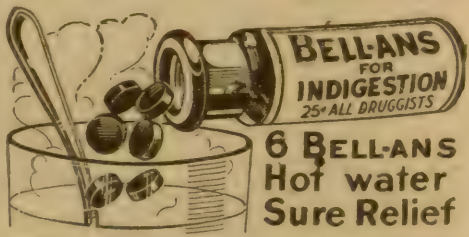
**Keeps The Complexion Beautiful** Soft and velvety. Money back if not entirely pleased. Nadine is pure and harmless. Adheres until washed off. Prevents sunburn and return of discolorations. A million delighted users prove its value. Popular tints: Flesh, Pink, Brunette, White. 50c. by toilet counters or mail. Dept. A. C. **National Toilet Company, Paris, Tenn., U. S. A.**

Address all letters containing questions to **KATHERINE BOOTH, care COMFORT, AUGUSTA, MAINE.**

## Marvelously effective

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## BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

## Freckle Ointment

**FRECKLES Positively Removed by Dr. Berry's Freckle Ointment** Your Druggist or by Mail 15c—Send for Free Booklet **Dr. C. H. Berry Co., 2975 Michigan Ave. Chicago**



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Your department store or needlework shop has the Nufashond Rick Rack Book. If not send us 30 cents, and we will furnish the book, with one full piece of Nufashond Mercerized Rick Rack Braid and one ball of Nufashond Mercerized Crochet Cotton.

NUFASHOND, Dept. E, Reading, Pa.

## Comfort Sisters' Corner

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

five years old. She goes to school but more to be with Joyce as they are just like each other's shadows. I believe they are more devoted to each other than any little children I ever knew. You can see, without being told, that I love children as well as books. In my eyes, the woman who does not love children is not worthy the name of woman.

Nelle Fischer, come again and tell us more of your interesting experiences. I am sure you must enjoy yourself. I have never been out of the state of Mississippi and may never be but by the aid of books and imagination I can travel all over the world, so I am content.

Here are some books I have read with interest: "Freckles," my baby was named after the leading character in this book; "The Winning of Barbara Worth," "The Shepherd of the Hills," "Anne of Green Gables," "These are by late authors. I am reading now "The Last of the Mohicans," by Cooper, which is interesting. But if I should tell you of the good things I have read my letter would be too long. I will join you again and tell you of my home, which is fourteen miles from the nearest railroad.

With best wishes for everybody, and long live COMFORT and its staff, I am,

Your new sister, Mrs. FLORA BRIDGES.

Mrs. Bridges.—There are several magazines gotten out for the benefit of teachers which I think would be of help to you and your girls in your school work. If you wish, I will give you the names of the publishers.—Ed.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

DEAR COMFORT SISTERS:

I am glad of the privilege of visiting this cozy corner again. This time I want to thank all who sent me pieces for my U. S. quilt. I have it finished and it won't first premium at our county fair. Perhaps, sometime, Mr. Gannett and Mrs. Wilkinson will allow me space for a picture of it in COMFORT so you can all see it. I could not use all the pieces that were sent, for I received several from the same state, but I want to thank the senders just the same.

I am as pleased

when COMFORT comes as a child is when a circus is coming to town, and everything has to stop until I can get a squint all over the paper; then I go to work again and feel that I have had a pleasant vacation. Isn't it restful to let your mind get away from the daily grind once in a while?

I won't take up much space with my letter, as I am sending a photograph of my baby, Wheeler, who was one year and ten months old when this picture was taken. He was born the 13th of August, 1916. That sounds unlucky and he was unfortunate in the beginning, for though he weighed nine and one half pounds at birth, when he was three weeks old he took the whooping cough and at the age of nine weeks weighed only five and one half pounds. We began to think we weren't going to keep our COMFORT baby. Finally the cough was checked and now he is a healthy looking child and weighs 45 pounds. I think we should enjoy it, if we could have pictures of other babies.

Sincerely, Mrs. H. L. CARPENTER.

NORTHERN WOODS.

DEAR COMFORT SISTERS: I have read your letters for quite a while and enjoy them much, as the subjects are so varied. Some are quite amusing, especially woman suffrage. As for me, I think if we are good enough to be the mothers of soldiers we ought to have something to say concerning laws to govern them.

In regard to National prohibition, if booze is a detriment to the soldiers in time of war, isn't it just as much a detriment in time of peace? And the same regarding immoral women. It has been proven that they are a curse in time of war and they are the same in time of peace.

So much has been said about telling our girls things they ought to know, which I think is all right, but it shouldn't stop there. Boys should early in life be taught many things for their own good, and it is a father's place to impart such knowledge. I have no boys, but if I had I would do my very best to teach them to be as true and clean morally as my girl. I have one girl, six years old. I have a good husband. We are poor folks, but happy.

I wish Pearl Vesey lived across the road from me. I am five feet tall and weigh about 140 and am under thirty years of age.

Mrs. Hazel Black, you ask how to punish Alice. Find out if there is any particular thing she doesn't like to do and then make her do it for punishment. My girl paid no attention to any kind of punishment, only for the time. She is never still, even when playing, and it is a punishment to make her sit still and when she didn't mind me I made her sit down fifteen minutes. It wasn't many days before she would mind if I said fifteen minutes to her. Now she seldom has to be punished. This way of punishing doesn't



By Ella Gordon

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**B**ECAUSE of the peculiar food value of eggs, their relative freedom from waste, and the ease with which they may be prepared, their use as meat substitutes at least is often desirable even when a consideration of their price alone would not so indicate. And so from an economical standpoint, eggs should be freely used in the family, which does not mean their unnecessary use in expensive cakes and puddings, nor the serving of eggs made indigestible by frying or hard-boiling, wherein much of their food value is lost. When properly cooked, an egg is practically all directed, and one might almost say that its shell constitutes the only waste. Another advantage not to be overlooked is that like milk, and unlike meat, eggs do not contain substances convertible in the body into uric acid, which so many people suffer from.

While eggs are a type of perfect food, they are not intended to be eaten exclusively. They provide a highly concentrated form of food, and, being wholly without starch, should be eaten with bread, potato or rice. Eggs are also without fat, only a slight trace being found in the white, so it would follow that, to procure a well-balanced dish, that the addition of a little butter, milk, bacon or ham fat is required.

### How to Select Eggs

Though wholesome when fresh and clean, eggs may be decidedly unwholesome when old and dirty. If the producers of eggs would maintain clean nests, gather daily and market frequently, especially during warm weather, a big problem would be solved for the housewife. Also, purchasers of eggs should encourage buying by weight, as the difference in size between a dozen large and dozen small eggs is often sufficient to reduce the amount of food value received for money expended, twenty-five per cent. Another point to insist upon is that eggs be packed to prevent breakage, as cracked shells make possible the entrance of bacteria.

Those who are accustomed to handling eggs can, by surface of shells and weight of eggs (according to size), judge quite accurately of their freshness. The surface of a fresh egg is usually covered with tiny time deposits, which disappear as the egg becomes stale. The surface of a thoroughly spoiled egg is very smooth.

Eggs grow lighter with age for the following reason: The shells of newly-laid eggs are nearly full, but, being of a porous substance, on exposure to the air, the moisture from within escapes by evaporation, and the eggs constantly lose weight. As the contents shrink by loss of moisture, air enters to fill the void, and this causes the nitrogenous elements to decompose, and the eggs soon spoil and become unfit for human consumption. It will now readily be seen why a fresh egg is heavy and will instantly sink in a pan of water, while the spoiled egg, which contains air, will rise to the surface. It also shows why, when the surface of an egg shell is coated with waterglass, paraffin or other substance, it will keep indefinitely. Packing eggs in bran or salt, with the small end downward, will preserve their freshness for weeks. Eggs should be handled with care, as otherwise the membrane will become broken, allowing the white and yolk to mix, and then the egg quickly spoils. Infertile eggs keep longer than fertile.



EGG DRINKS.

### Candling Eggs

"Candling" is the usual method of testing the freshness and soundness of eggs by means of observing the condition of their contents by transmitted light. Eggs should be candled in a dark room. To facilitate the process, cover a piece of cardboard with black material, leaving a

hole in the center the size of an egg, as shown in illustration. Hold the egg against the opening with the candle in back so the light will shine through the egg. A fresh egg will show a small air space at the thicker end which resembles a shadow. By testing the same eggs each day, the increase in size of air space will quickly teach one to judge of the age of an egg. Bad eggs show a mottled appearance.

## FACTS ABOUT EGGS AND THEIR VARIOUS USES

hole in the center the size of an egg, as shown in illustration. Hold the egg against the opening with the candle in back so the light will shine through the egg. A fresh egg will show a small air space at the thicker end which resembles a shadow. By testing the same eggs each day, the increase in size of air space will quickly teach one to judge of the age of an egg. Bad eggs show a mottled appearance.

### Useful Eggs Recipes

**BOILED EGGS.**—Gently drop eggs into a dish of boiling water, and at once place the dish where the water will keep just below the boiling point for ten minutes. This method of cooking should give a soft, jelly-like consistency to the white, and the yolk will be thickened but not liquid. Where eggs boil, the white becomes leathery before the heat reaches the yolk. A very little experimenting will soon bring dependable results.

**STUFFED EGGS.**—Cover six eggs with one quart of boiling water and stand where the water will hold below the boiling point for twenty minutes. Cut off the tops of eggs as shown in picture. Remove the yolks, which should be mealy. Mash fine and add two teaspoons of softened butter, a few drops of onion juice, three tablespoons of finely minced ham or crisp bacon, and season with a pinch of mustard, salt and pepper. Thoroughly mix, fill egg whites, and cap with the cut-off tops. Serve with bread and butter sandwiches.



STUFFED EGGS.

**EGG DRINKS.**—For both sick and well, egg mixed with milk, weak tea or coffee is palatable and nourishing.

**Egg-nog.**—Beat yolk of one egg to a light yellow. (This is readily done by using a cup into which a Dover egg beater will just have room to turn.) Add one tablespoon of sugar and beat again with a little vanilla and half a cup of milk. Beat white to a stiff froth, and lightly stir into milk mixture, reserving a little for top of glass. Sprinkle top with a little sugar and nutmeg and serve at once.

**EGG TEA OR COFFEE.**—To one beaten egg yolk, add one tablespoon of sugar and beat again. Add half a cup of thin cream and one cup of tea or coffee, hot or cold. Beat the whites and stir in lightly. Serve at once.

**EGG OMELET WITH TOMATO SAUCE.**—Beat the yolks of three eggs until light-colored and creamy; add one quarter of a teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper and three tablespoons of milk, and beat again. Beat the whites till stiff and dry and fold them into the yolk mixture very lightly. While preparing the omelet, have an iron spider on the stove where it will become just hot enough to sizzle the butter, not brown it. Grease bottom and sides well, leaving about a teaspoon of butter in the bottom of spider. Pour in omelet and set where it will cook on bottom without burning, and as soon as bottom is firm, set omelet in oven until dry all through. Butter top, fold over once and slip onto warm platter. Serve with tomato sauce made by straining and then cooking down tomato, thickening and seasoning with pepper, salt and butter. Chopped parsley may be added. Pour around omelet.

**EASTER EGGS.**—An odd variety of Easter eggs for the children may be prepared without spoiling them for table use. Any degree of color between pink and a rich red may be obtained by using finely cut beet in the water in which the eggs are boiled. Brown shades can be made by the use of coffee, the tint depending on the strength of coffee. Beautiful shades are possible by the use of onion skins in the water. Spinach will give green tints.

Flowers, names, bunnies, or other designs, can be traced on the eggs by using a stub-pen, dipped in melted wax. Have these vegetable dyes prepared and boiling hard. Carefully put in eggs and boil two minutes. Remove eggs and wipe with an oiled cloth, and the result will be white lines where the wax tracings were made.

love baby and are going to try our best to bring him up to be a good honest man.

Isn't it just great to live?

Sincerely,

BETTY.

Betty.—"Home is where the heart is," regardless of whether it is furnished just as we want it or not, but I do think it is rather nice to have everything just as we want it, and think of the fun you and "Daddy" are having as you work and plan for your home. It is fortunate for your domestic happiness that you and your husband are generous enough to admit when either is in the wrong and ask forgiveness. So many men—and women—won't do that.—Ed.

PRINCETON, N. J.

DEAR COMFORT SISTERS: I have just returned from home, where I spent the holidays. While there I read your letters in the back numbers of COMFORT.

Pattine, I am interested in your problem and should like to hear from you.

Jimmie, I enjoyed your version of married life. You are more honest than most married folks. Your remedy for discontent is a very sensible one; for a vacation or complete change makes us appreciate our home folks more when we return to them.

I'm sorry I missed your last few meetings but I was very busy getting ready for an art exhibition and sale before the holidays, so had little time for letter writing. This will also account for the reason why you receive no replies to the many letters sent me.

Today I'm going to tell you a little about my trip to the Pacific coast in 1915. When our schools closed the second year I was in Minnesota. I came East for a short visit at home. Here I was joined by my sister, then a trained nurse in Philadelphia, and Watie, of July, "packed all our troubles in an old kit bag" and smiled, for we were off for a good time.

"Good time," did I say? We had been on the train only a short time when the conductor came along for

## 50 CASH PRIZES

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Costs Nothing To Try



What points of similarity can you think of between this world champion Liquid Veneer cow and that other world champion,

**LIQUID VENEER**

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2nd " 300.00 Prizes from \$50.00  
3rd " 100.00 down to \$1.00 each.

Send for our intensely interesting free booklet telling of the contest between this \$500,000.00 World Champion Cow and Liquid Veneer. It contains many pointers such as "Both are World Champions", "Both are Owned by the Same People." A complete set of rules is included with the free booklet.

Free, to every contestant a beautiful colored art picture of Begla Payne Johanna, the Liquid Veneer Cow will be sent at close of contest. And don't forget good, old Liquid Veneer which transforms the furniture and woodwork of the mustiest, dustiest room into one of polished cleanliness, sanitation and beauty simply by dusting with it. 25c and 50c a bottle.

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335 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo Specialty Co., 335 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I desire to enter the Liquid Veneer Cow Contest and request you to send me, FREE, a copy of the story offered in your advertisement, and a copy of the rules.

Name.....

Street.....

Town.....

### Home Workers' Question

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17.)

as well as rapid, and is especially good for curtains, sheets and other home articles. Draw the threads as usual, turn and fasten them so the edge will come in the center of the thread space, beneath the stitch of the machine and stitch along edge of hem. After finishing, grasp the edge of hem in one hand and the material on opposite side of drawn threads with the other and pull hem down to edge of drawn space. When article is completed and ironed, the work can scarcely be distinguished from hand work.

Ruby N., Arizona.—For explanation of stitches, refer to our Terms Used in Crocheting, in column 1, page 17.

Msgr. J. C. L., Michigan.—O. N. K. 5 in knitting directions means: thread over needle, knit 2 stitches together, knit 5.

our tickets. When he looked at mine he shook his head and said, "This is no good." My heart sank. "Goodness," I thought to myself, "must I pay for another ticket?" Seeing my crestfallen face, he hastened to explain that my ticket was good on any train except the Empire Express, as that could accept no reduced fares. I had gotten a round trip excursion ticket from Chicago when I came East, so all I could do was get off at the first stop and follow my companions on a later train. This was rather a discouraging beginning but it afforded us a good laugh afterwards, how I had been "put off the train."

After rejoining my sister and Watie in Chicago, the question arose as to whether we should travel Pullman or Tourist. Watie voted for the former, as the accommodations were better and a more select class of people traveled that way. Sister and I voted Tourist as we had heard that you could have a better time this way, for you met people of moderate means who made congenial traveling companions. Besides, the sleeper rates were just half the price for a Pullman. Majority rules, so Tourist we went. I may as well add here that we were glad we made this decision as we met some very nice people in our coach. By the time we had traveled together three days and nights we were like one big family, calling each other by our first names and having the jolliest times possible. Our first stop was to be the Grand Canyon, so we traveled via the Santa Fe, which we found to be a very fine road. One of the interesting features of this

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 19.)

Fine Material Ready To Be Embroidered



A Pretty Bib For The Baby Sent To You For One Subscription

OUR illustration does not begin to show what a handsome bib this is after being worked in either blue or pink. It is ten inches wide, nine inches long, of soft, fleecy, washable Turkish towel-like material—very durable and highly absorbent. The 3-8 inch scalloped crocheted edge in either blue or pink is already worked when you receive it. The rest of the design is stamped, to be worked by yourself in French knots and lazy-daisy embroidery, using your own choice of colors. We will give you this attractive bib upon the terms of the following

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A new, wonderful egg producing bird which lays 250 big white eggs a year. Beautiful in appearance. Color brown and white, light water, may be used for eggs, meat, or both. This makes for any farm. (Cure for the best in America. If you want 11 eggs for hatching, sent free, write today for our liberal offer and include 10 cents for our poultry raising plan that differentiates us from all other poultry raisers. Money making secrets that you never know before. R. W. EBY, STATION P, PARADISE, PA.

**11 FREE**

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## Tells Why Chicks Die

E. J. Reeder, the poultry expert, 3044, Poultry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free his valuable book entitled "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." The book tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98% of every hatch. It is absolutely free. Every poultry raiser should have one. Write Mr. Reeder today for your copy.

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BY KATE V. SAINT MAUR.

## Points to Remember in Running an Incubator

**F**IRST, temperature. The best temperature is known to be from one hundred and two to one hundred and three degrees on the fertile egg. A great variation from this either high or low, not only reduces the number of chicks hatched, but reduces the vigor and fertility of those which get out of the shell. A high temperature running continuously throughout the hatch results in an early hatch, and is apt to be accompanied by weak youngsters, while a low temperature results in a prolonged hatch and poor results. An ideal hatch is one which, due to uniform temperature, starts on or about the twentieth or twenty-first day, and is completely over within from twelve to twenty-four hours.

A second factor, of equal importance in the management of the incubator, should be the supplying of fresh air. The growing embryo needs a full supply of oxygen, without which the embryo cannot grow normally. This oxygen can best be supplied to the egg by causing fresh, pure air to flow into the machine and into the air chamber. This ventilation, as it is called, must take place continuously, but without any rapid movement which would cause a too rapid evaporation of the egg contents.

Another consideration of equal or greater importance is the necessity of maintaining the moisture to such a point that excessive evaporation will be prevented. If, due to dry atmospheric condition, evaporation takes place rapidly, much of the contents of the egg, which otherwise would go into the chick, is given off into the air, and the result is undersized chicks at hatching time. The big, heavy, fluffy youngsters can only be produced where a fairly high humidity is contained in the egg chamber. This high humidity also results in a better percentage of hatch, due to its effect upon the egg shell in making it thinner and more easily broken at hatching time. It is a good plan to insure this high humidity by sprinkling the eggs on the eighteenth or nineteenth day with warm water before closing the machine.

At hatching time the incubator should be darkened, thus keeping the chicks from stamping one another in an effort to get to the light. The quieter they can be kept the better. The chicks should be allowed to remain in the machine until they are thoroughly dry, which is from twenty-four to thirty hours after the hatch is completed. These few points in regard to the proper care of the eggs in the incubator are essential.

The greatest danger from overheating comes during the first few days of incubating. It is well to hold the temperature at the level of the tops of the eggs under 103 F. for the first week. I like to keep it at 102.

During the third week the animal heat exerts some influence, and 103 will be about right at the upper part of the egg.

While the chicks are hatching from the eggs, 104 may be registered at the level of the tops of the eggs. In some parts of our country, where incubators are operated at altitudes of several thousand feet, the temperatures may be run a degree higher than I have indicated. At these altitudes, where the air is usually very dry, the matter of extra moisture supply becomes a very important item in successful incubation.

## Ventilation Is Vital

During the early stages of embryo development in the egg, very little air is needed, because there is very little blood to be oxidized. During the second week there is increased blood circulation, and therefore need of some ventilation, so that the fresh air shall supply enough oxygen. All through the third week there must be abundant air supply because at this period there is a very great circulation of the red blood, which must be continually using oxygen from the air. The pure air passes through the shell of the egg to the blood vessels that ramify all over the inner lining of the egg. Carbon dioxide and moisture pass out through the shell.

If an egg chamber is poorly ventilated, the eggs should be aired once daily for a few minutes at a time, from the fourth to the twelfth day, and twice daily during the last week of incubation.

During the last few years, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations have been giving more and more study to the subject of moisture in incubation, until now it is generally conceded that it is quite as important as heat, and

that a lack of sufficient moisture during the early days of incubation is frequently the cause of weakly, slow-growing chickens. When one understands the process of development from the germ to the embryo chick and subsequent growth till it reaches the stage where it breaks through the shell, there can be little doubt that we should give full attention to this point.

The white of a newly-laid egg is largely composed of water, which keeps it in a liquid state. The shell of the egg being porous, allows this water to evaporate, and the white to become thick and sticky; if the egg is kept for any considerable time in dry air, it will all evaporate.

When the germ of the egg is quickened into life by the heat of the incubator or under the hen, tiny veins run out into the white and absorb the water and certain nutriment, which is converted into the blood of the embryo and nourishes it during the building of its structure and the formation of its organs.

When an egg is put into an incubator situated in a dry room, and heated up to 102 or 103 degrees, the air in the machine must necessarily be dry, and the watery content of the white evaporate so rapidly that the embryo lacks blood and nutriment; with the result that when hatched it has weak internal organs, and can never become a really vigorous and profitable bird—like an egg producer or a breeder. For this reason the amount of moisture in the egg chamber is most important. Too much is as detrimental as too little.

Now we come to the question as to what is the correct amount and how to gauge it. When a good hygrometer is used in the incubator, the attendant has only to read what it registers, just as he reads the thermometer to know the amount of heat which is present.

During the first week, the hygrometer should register 75 degrees; the thermometer 102 to 102½. Second week: hygrometer, 70; thermometer, 102½ to 103.

During the third week we have a changed condition of affairs. The small systems of blood vessels of the first week have vastly increased, so that by the fourteenth day the white of the egg is full of veins in which the blood is rapidly circulating and the chick's body is growing fast. Bear in mind that the first ten days are devoted to development, and in that short time the chick is fully formed in all its parts. During this period the quantity of blood in circulation is comparatively small.

Then come the ten days of growth, or increase in size of body and its parts, when great quantities of blood are rushing through the numerous blood vessels, carrying the building material. It is during this latter period that the water (after being used in the blood circulation) should be allowed to escape freely from the egg, with consequent rapid enlargement of the air cell. Therefore, during the last week of incubation I would remove the water pans or wet sand from the egg chamber, and let the humidity decrease even to 50 degrees, or possibly 40 in some cases. Simply removing the extra supply of water usually answers the purpose.

The moisture supply must be renewed on the nineteenth day for another distinct purpose. If the air surrounding the hatching eggs is dry, the chicks are likely to have a hard time breaking through the tough inner linings of the eggs. When this parchment-like lining is dry, it is exceedingly difficult to tear it, and its strong bands may hold a vigorous chick a prisoner even after it has broken the outer shell clear around.

In dealing with the development and growth of the chick embryo, it is evident that temperature, humidity and ventilation must be under complete control, and that common sense should be used in the controlling.

If you have no hygrometer, the amount of moisture can be told if a broody hen is given eggs at the same time that the incubator is started. On the fifth or sixth day, compare the condition of the eggs under the hen with those in the incubator, by holding up first one and then the other to the light in your egg tester. Note the size of the air space at the large end of the egg. It grows larger as the water in the white is consumed, either by the developing embryo or by evaporation. If all is right in the incubator, the air cell will be the same size in eggs taken from under the hen and out of the incubator. But if the air in the egg chamber of the machine is too dry, the air cell in the incubator eggs will be more developed than in the eggs taken from under the hen. If, on the other hand, the air cell is smaller in the eggs taken from the incubator, the air in the machine is too moist.

Now, to correct this condition, if moisture is lacking, put pans of wet sand, or one or two sponges squeezed out of warm water, in the bottom of the machine. Remember that whatever is used to add moisture must be warm. Never put anything cold into the machine after the hatch once starts. If there is too much moisture, which is sometimes the case when the machine is located in a wet, poorly ventilated



ALWAYS MAKE THE HOLE FROM THE INSIDE OF THE CAN. THE WATER RUNS OUT MORE EVENLY.

cellar, the eggs must be kept out of the machine longer each day, when you turn and air them. If the cellar is cold, put a warm blanket over them for part of the time that they are out of the machine. Place pans of unsaturated lime on the floor of the cellar; it will absorb the moisture and help to purify the air.

Be on the watch for diarrhea in the baby chicks. In hot weather, diarrhea may put in an appearance, but by prompt measures it may be quickly checked. Usually, sour food, sour runs, or filthy drinking water, or indigestion from careless feeding, is the starting point of the trouble. Remove the cause or avoid it by good management, and the trouble will no longer worry you. Plenty of charcoal is one of the best preventives.

Hot days and cold nights may start up diarrhea when all ordinary precautions seem to have been taken. Look around for the cause and remove it if you can find it. Get the flock onto fresh, clean ground. Be sure that the drinking water is fresh and pure. If in doubt, look up the source. It won't do to give drinking water fouled with the wash of a barnyard or chicken runs. Don't allow the stock to drink from filthy surface puddles.

Drinking fountains are cheap enough to have plenty of them, and it is too easy to make them out of tomato or any other small cans. Just make a hole in one side about an inch from the top, fill with water, and turn upside down in a small pan, which will not cost more

than five cents, and you will have capital little drinking fountains for brood coops. The picture shows just how to do it. Of course the paper label should be taken off, but I was in a hurry the day we took the photograph, and forgot to remove it before taking the picture.

Be sure that the chicks have shady shelters in which to get away from the glare of the hot summer sun.

If charcoal and the addition of middlings to the mash food won't stop diarrhea, try five drops of creolin in a plate of drinking water. If that fails, withhold all food. Inspect the beef scrap used. It may be the cause of the trouble. Boil a little white flour for three or four hours. Use this to thicken some scalded milk until same is the thickness of thin cream. Give this to chicks to drink and allow no other food for twenty-four hours. Return to regular ration gradually, and do not feed beef scrap for one week. Flour-thickened milk should be lightly seasoned with salt, nutmeg and ginger.

## Correspondence

Subscribers are entitled to advice of our Poultry Editor, free, through the columns of this department. Address Poultry Editor, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. BE SURE to give your full name and address, otherwise your letter will receive no attention.

T. I. M.—I am glad that you found the permanganate of potassium treatment so useful, and will give you the proportions and methods of using for cold and roup, as you have lost the old article. Dissolve a thimbleful of the crystals in a quart of warm water as a general disinfectant; then dilute a dessert spoonful with four of the water, and you have a solution that meets every requirement for external or internal use. When we have a bird with a cold, it goes into a coop with plenty of straw at the bottom, and it is kept all the time in the sun. At night a curtain of bags insures warmth. Mouth, eyes and nostrils are swabbed with water, to which the permanganate mixture has been added; half a teaspoonful goes down the sick bird's throat. Food consists of stale bread moistened with milk in which onions have been boiled. If the diarrhea is bad, a thimbleful of poppy seed is given, or water in which mullein has been boiled is given as a drink. A change of food is arrived at by boiling rice, mixing it with chopped parsley and green sprouts of onions, chopped fine, and charcoal mixed in, once a day. If we have milky pudding for dinner, some of it goes to the patient—in short, any of the nourishing food you would give to a child will serve. This "homey" doctoring has always answered with my poultry. It's much easier than doctoring with medicine, often not on hand, and on a farm, not easy to get. Though I am a strong believer in permanganate of potassium for colds, for protection if I am going to visit silk folks, I certainly should not like to rely entirely on it if attacked by influenza. We have had quite an epidemic of the "flu" in this neighborhood, and my advice is, go to bed and send for a doctor at once; don't trust to any home remedies.

M. C.—Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, are all good general purpose birds. They are good winter layers, are plump at most ages, so make good fryers and roasters. Chicks of any of the above breeds should be hatched before May if they are expected to develop into good winter layers. The method of feeding, and general care given to birds from the time they are hatched in the spring until their becoming good producers, than anything else. It is the man or woman managing the birds that counts most for success or failure. Feed and general care of layers will be fully discussed in the fall issues of COMFORT.

H. H.—We have no catalogues or books on incubators, so cannot send you one. For early broilers, incubators should be started in January or February; for birds to keep for winter layers, in March or April.

T. M.—Please read the first of the department in this issue. In a small incubator it would be better to use a moist sponge rather than a pan of water. I don't know anything about the tablets you refer to, so cannot help you.

R. D. and E. G. S.—Please read the first part of the department in this issue.

L. B. H.—The hens had liver complaint. Poor food, or a poorly balanced ration, frequently produces an abundance of eggs at first, but after a month or two usually results in liver trouble. Reduce the amount of feed, and as the weather is getting warm, cut out corn, buckwheat, sunflower seed, food scraps, potatoes, or any such things which you have been feeding; give only oats, or, if yarded, plenty of green vegetable stuff. If possible, give the flock free range all through the summer, feeding only oats night and morning, then they will gradually work into good condition and be fit for next winter's egg production, though I think it would be more profitable to market them whilst they are fat, and depend on pullets for next winter's eggs.

A SUBSCRIBER.—From your description of the spots on the liver of the rooster which you examined after death, I am inclined to think that you have got some hens in your flock which are slightly infected with one of the spores or mold diseases, such as aspergillus, which cause the disease of the liver which frequently attacks turkeys and is commonly known as blackhead, are parasitic microbes. Until the last few years it was supposed that this disease was entirely confined to turkeys, but now we know that all fowls are subject to attack, though they rarely show any outward symptoms, and the disease never gains very much headway with them, though the germs are spread broadcast through the agency of their droppings and when picked up by young chickens or turkeys, enter their digestive organs with their food or drink, and an inflamed condition of the intestines causes rapid death in young stock. The condition of the liver in any of these three diseases is caused by the blood and of the water, which are numerous carriers of the disease appear and show yellowish spots, which, when cut across, will be found to be irregularly globular in shape. It is not positively known whether the germs of these diseases are present in the eggs laid by affected hens or turkeys, but there is no doubt that they are present on the shell, which collects the germs as the eggs pass through the egg passage of a brooding bird. It is for this reason that all eggs should be wiped with alcohol before being put under hens or in incubators. The germs of the above diseases are apt to linger in incubators and brooders, and frequently originate in old hay, moldy ground, or other waste matter. So, as a matter of prevention, incubators should be disinfected after each hatch, and brooders before each new lot of chicks is put into them, and nesting materials for hens should be clean sweet hay. As you have a good flock of hens, it seems a pity to part with them, and really not necessary, if you will work along the lines of prevention during the coming fall and winter. Thoroughly clean and disinfect all the houses at frequent intervals. Have the yards or ground where the hens are in the habit of roosting covered with fresh lime, which should be turned under after twenty-four hours. If it is possible to seed the ground, so much the better—it will sweeten it. As soon as you stop using eggs for hatching, add a thimbleful of permanganate of potassium to every four quarts of drinking water until November. This will kill the germs which hens may be carrying. For young chicks once attacked there is no cure, though giving them sour milk when they are hatched is supposed to act as a preventive.

H. T.—You had better write to the secretary of the Partridge Wyandotte Club, J. F. Talliger, Barnard, N. Y., and enclose stamp for reply, and asking him to give you a list of breeders in your part of the country.

J. W. M.—If the birds are perfectly healthy, I should not bother about the enlarged crop. They were probably caused by the birds not having sufficient grain food when they were chicks. Youngsters that hunt for their own food eat large quantities of weeds and other roughage. This is apt to cause stretch the crop, and when they are mature birds, and eat grain, the weight makes the crop sag and appear too large. Rattling in the throat is a suspicious symptom, and suggests cold, and you know a neglected cold may develop into roup. Better treat at once and run no chances. Read answer to T. I. M. in this issue.

H. T.—Kaffir corn is a non-acharine sorghum, resembling broom corn. It is a good crop for southern and western states. Gluten feed is a corn product, and contains the hulls and glutinous layer of the kernel. Gluten meal is made from the hard part of the kernel, so is a highly nutritious food.

M. K.—I think your neighbor's birds have roup. Please read answer to T. I. M. in this issue.





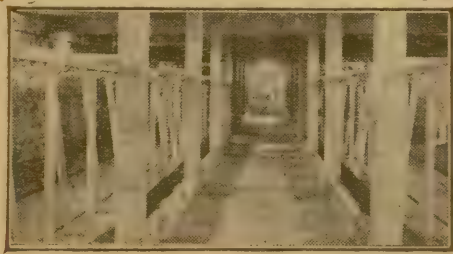
## Farm Improvement

### City Conveniences in the Country

**T**HE time has passed when all the modern conveniences of pleasant, satisfactory and comfortable living are to be found in the city and its suburbs. Fine hard-surfaced roads now extend through the open stretches of country across the entire continent and in many states nearly all the principal centers of population are joined by the finest of paved roads—stone, macadam, asphalt and concrete. Over these splendid country roads roll farmers' autos and along the roadsides stand farm homes fitted with everything that the finest city homes afford—electric lights, bathrooms, hot and cold water systems and furnace heat. No city home has more. Thus has the gap between city and country living been closed and the farm become more desirable as a place to live.

### Education Responsible

What is responsible for the change that has taken place in the improvement of farm homes?



A CLEAN PLACE TO PRODUCE MILK—CEMENT AND WHITEWASH WORKED WONDERS IN THIS TIE-UP.

Doubtless there are several factors at work, but all resting upon the substantial basis of education. The better educated farmers seek for their wives and families the better living conditions. This was shown by a study made in one of the north-central states. Nearly a thousand good farmers were studied and classified into three groups on the basis of the number of years they had spent in school and college. Of those who had attended nothing higher than a common school, less than twenty per cent had home conveniences—like bathrooms, hot and cold water systems and furnace heat in their homes, while over 50 per cent of those who had attended colleges had these conveniences. The high school group came between these two extremes.

### Money Next to Education

Next to education is ability to buy. It is probably true that the average farmer likes "good things" just as well as the city man and will buy them for himself and family just as soon as he can see his way clear to pay for them. However, the same study showed that the best educated farmers were making the most money so that they were soonest able to pay for the things they most desired.

### How the Automobile Helps

About the first thing that the farmer buys for the pleasure and convenience of himself and his family is an automobile. This takes him many miles in a short day over the smooth country roads—and he sees things that other people have which before the advent of the auto would have remained to him little more than a mystery. Thus his desire to possess is awakened. He wants cement tanks—and litter carriers—and tractors—and milking machines—and cream separators—because he has seen them at work on some auto trip and become convinced of their value.

Likewise his wife wants electric lights or an electric flatiron—or a power washing machine—or a hot water system in the house—because she has seen one somewhere on one of her auto trips—and they will get these things just as soon as they can see a way to pay for them. Thus the good road and the auto rolling over it are missionaries pointing the way to a more enjoyable farm life.

### Some Time for Play

Another thing the farmer is rapidly coming to learn is that if he really wishes to live he should take some time for "play." Life without recreation is not living—it's nothing but monotonous drudgery. Even the farmer must "knock off" early once in a while so that he can get the chores done in time to take the whole family to a picture show or some other early-evening entertainment.

With all the modern conveniences installed in the country home—with good roads and the automobile bringing the city to his very door—with education that will enable him to make money out of the farm and with some time left for play, the farmer of the future will lead an enviable life. His occupation will be dignified—his health protected—his home life pleasant—and his independence and happiness assured.

### Farm Lighting Systems

No farmer who has ever worked in winter around farm buildings properly lighted, would do without some kind of a lighting system. The convenience of having the light over head out of the way, with plenty of it, with no clumsy lantern to carry or to tip over is all the argu-

ment that it takes to convince him of the practicality of such a system.

There are two kinds of such systems now on the market, viz., gas and electricity. Each has its advantages over the other and it is upon the special needs of the farm or facilities for attaining power that the final choice should rest.

### The Farm Gas Plant

The gas plant can be used for both cooking and lighting, while as yet electricity is produced at too high a cost to be economical for cooking purposes except in special ways and to a very limited extent.

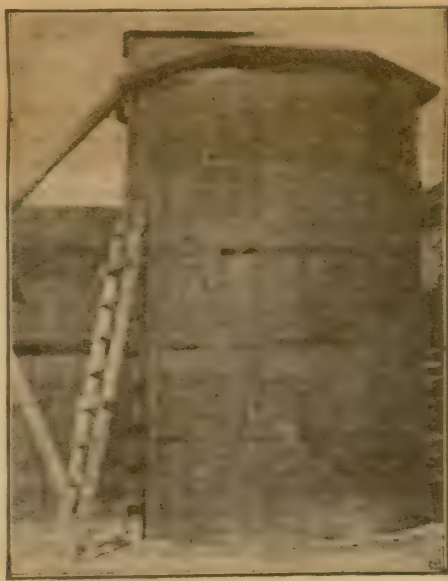
There are two types of gas plants, one for acetylene gas, the other using gasoline for the gas produced. While each has its own type of gas generator, the rest of the installation of pipes and burners is very similar. Both acetylene and gasoline gas can be used for cooking, and with proper burners should give good light. In both cases, the flame is "open," and should be enclosed by a globe or otherwise securely protected wherever installed in a barn or outbuilding whenever there is a possibility of igniting hay or straw in the air. The installation of a gas lighting system makes possible the installation of a bath-tub in the house, since it can be easily connected up with one of the several "instantaneous" hot water heaters now on the market which heat the water as it flows through the pipe.

### The Farm Electric Light Plant

For farmers near enough to a city, the lighting plant best to use is that from the city system. For all others there still remains the possibility of the individual farm electric lighting plant. There are many kinds of such plants for sale but they are mainly of two types, gasoline and wind power. In fact, but little use has yet been made of windmills for generating electricity, so that it may be said that practically all farm lighting plants are now driven by the gas engine. There is no danger from fire in these plants as the current is not strong enough to heat the wires. Neither is there danger from electric shock for the same reason.

### Storage Battery Important

The main dependence in all farm lighting plants is on the storage battery, since it is not easily possible to keep the generator running all the time when a current is desired. It is a rather complex problem to figure out just how large a



MATERIAL FOR THIS STEEL HOOPED, WOODEN SILO COST \$35 AND THE FARMER PUT IT TOGETHER HIMSELF.

battery is necessary for any particular farm. This depends on the number of lights installed, the number in use at any one time and the length of time each lamp is to burn. But for any one who knows how it is easily done and no farm lighting system should be installed until all these points have been decided.

If light alone is desired, electric light is perfectly safe and entirely satisfactory, but if heat is to be used for cooking or other purposes, then the gas plant is the one that must be used.

### The Electric Iron and Washing Machine

This is the way to make wash day easy for the farmer's wife: Buy her an electric washer and iron to be used in connection with the electric lighting plant. Just a switch, "a turn of the button," and off the washing machine starts, no rubbing, no backache. The storage battery does the work. Then when the washing is done and the clothes "put through" the electric wringer, another turn of the button in wall and the electric iron is heated by electricity, not on a hot kitchen stove, on a hot afternoon of a hot July day. Iron keeps hot while you iron and when the job is done just snap off the switch. What farmer's wife would not delight in a wash day made easy by the electric way!

### Cure the Menace of Mud by Concrete

Of all things that try the patience of the housewife mud is the worst—just "good old mud." Much of this need not be. There is one good cure for mud—that is concrete. A concrete platform at the back door, a concrete walk to the barn, a concrete platform around the pump—all these will cure a lot of mud trouble.

### Concrete Easy to Build

It is comparatively easy to build a concrete walk or platform, yet to do the job right there are a few principles which must be closely followed. The first thing that must be looked after is drainage. If water gets under a walk in cold climates and freezes there—then heaving and cracking is sure to follow no matter how good the concrete is. The other matter that needs careful attention is the quality of the sand. It must be clean and sharp. Dirty sand will not make a good concrete—it will soon crumble to

pieces. With drainage attended to and a source of supply of clean sand, the making of a concrete walk is largely a matter of following rules.

### How to Keep Water Out

Water must be kept out from under the walks. On a sandy or gravelly soil the walk can be laid on the dirt, but on other soil it is well to dig out six inches of earth and fill this space with six inches of cinders or coarse sand or gravel, packing all down solidly with a tamping iron. Of course this doesn't amount to much if there is no place for the water to run off—that is, if it simply acts as a stop for the water—so that provision must be made for what water that gets under the walk to run off through outlets at side or ends.

### How to Mix Concrete for Walks

For ordinary walks a 1-3-5 mixture will do. This means one part of cement, three parts of sand and five parts of gravel or crushed rock. Five bushels of gravel are spread over the mixing board. This is covered with three bushels of sand—and one sack of cement is spread over the top of the pile. Then the cement, sand and gravel are thoroughly mixed by shoveling over from end to end of the pile several times before water is added. You can't mix it too much. This is a mistake often made—too little mixing makes poor concrete. Last of all, water is applied—not too much for walks, since it has a tendency to wash away the cement. A good stiff mud is about right. This is tamped in place in the wooden forms previously prepared—the top smoothed off, and left to set for a few minutes, after which a thin coat of 1-1 mixture is run over the top for a surface and worked down to a smooth finish. The 1-1 mixture is made of equal parts of cement and sand mixed with water to the consistency of thin mud. After two days the concrete will be set hard enough to walk over, but it should be drenched with water every day or two for a week since much water is absorbed in "setting" and a stronger walk results.

A little concrete used in the right place at the right time will go a long way to remove the menace of mud—so annoying to the housewife.

### Help the Housewife

If asked why he left the farm, two out of every three farmers who move to town will say, "It's wife's fault." And it is. Wife don't like the hard work, it is so much easier in the city, with running water in the house and other things to help. One of these is the Kitchen Panel.

THE KITCHEN PANEL is nothing more or less than a long panel along the side of the kitchen, set full of screw hooks upon which pots and pans, can openers and cookie cutters, egg beaters and wire baskets—in fact, everything needed in a kitchen which can be hung up—is hung up in plain sight. This saves time and steps and work.

THE KITCHEN CABINET.—The next thing to be desired is a kitchen cabinet where groceries can be stored away, each in its proper drawer or can; pots, pans, dishes, covers, knives, forks and spoons—all have a place and all closed off neatly from the dust and dirt by nice artistic glass doors.

THE KITCHEN SINK.—Not every farmhouse has a kitchen sink, and yet it's the handiest thing in the house and is found in every city home. No lifting of heavy pails of slops to be carried out and dumped in the back yard, no throwing of dishwasher out the back door, just turning it out in the sink, where, if proper connections are made it runs away without thought or trouble to any one. Every city home, no matter how humble, has a kitchen sink.

NO NEED TO GO TO THE CITY.—The farmer's wife doesn't need to go to the city to get these things. They can be had in any country home, and should be found there. The way to make wife's or "mother's" life easy for her is not to move to town but to fill up the home with time- and labor-saving home conveniences.

### Information from Advertisements

It is surprising how much is to be learned from catalogues and advertisements. For example: In our February issue one advertiser is giving away a book on "How to Make Concrete," which gives complete information on making tanks, feeding floors, concrete posts and the like. Why not get this book?

Another has a big free stump puller book. Several fur houses give away a trapper's guide telling how to catch fur-bearing animals and to skin them and care for the pelts.

One firm will send you a book telling you all about gas engines—things which you ought to know before you buy any engine—and so it goes, from gas engines to seed catalogues—all of them containing valuable information and all free for the asking.

### Silos Considered Indispensable

In some dairy sections more attention is paid to the silo than to the rest of the farm buildings, as is indicated in one of the pictures on this page. While the farmer has converted an old log house into a stable for the stock, he has built a big stave silo next to it for the storehouse for his winter's food supply.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 18.)

## THE ARMY TEST

Passing the doctors for the service was the first knowledge that thousands of men had that they were below par. The little pains and aches they were accustomed to were really warnings of physical weakness. Don't wait for serious trouble to develop. They may be the first warnings that your kidneys need help. Possibly gravel or uric acid crystals are beginning to form.

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# Designs for the Wee Ones' Nursery

## Animal Filet Medallions

THESE patterns may be used to trim children's things, either as medallions set in above the hems of pillowslips and sheets, in the corners of tray cloths to use under little folks plates, or the patterns can be repeated to make bands of insertion for bibs, towels, etc.

For most of the above mentioned purposes a No. 30 or No. 40 cotton will be better than something finer, for most articles for children need to be strong and serviceable as well as attractive.

### Filet Squirrel Square

Begin with 54 sts., turn.  
1st row.—1 d. c. in 9th st. from ch., ch. 2, sk. 2, 1 d. c., repeat, making 15 sps. in all, ch. 5, turn.  
2nd row.—15 sps., ch. 5, turn.  
3rd row.—8 sps., 1 blk., 6 sps., ch. 5, turn.  
4th row.—4 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., 4 sps., 1 blk., 2 sps., ch. 5, turn.



FILET SQUIRREL SQUARE.

5th row.—2 sps., 1 blk., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 2 sps., ch. 5, turn.  
6th row.—3 sps., 10 blks., 2 sps., ch. 5.  
7th row.—2 sps., 9 blks., 4 sps., ch. 5.  
8th row.—5 sps., 8 blks., 2 sps., ch. 5.  
9th row.—3 sps., 6 blks., 2 sps., 2 blks., 2 sps., ch. 5.  
10th row.—3 sps., 2 blks., 3 sps., 3 blks., 4 sps., ch. 5.  
11th row.—3 sps., 1 blk., 4 sps., 3 blks., 4 sps., ch. 5.  
12th row.—5 sps., 7 blks., 3 sps., ch. 5.  
13th row.—5 sps., 3 blks., 7 sps.  
14th and 15th rows.—All sps.  
Finish by working 8 s. c. in each corner sp. and 3 s. c. in side sps.

### Bunny Block

as for squirrel and make 2 rows of sps.  
1st row.—1 sp., 1 blk., 5 sps., 4 blks., 4 sps., ch. 5.  
2nd row.—1 sp., 5 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., 2 sps., 4 blks., 1 sp., ch. 5, turn.  
3rd row.—3 sps., 8 blks., 4 sps., ch. 5.  
4th row.—1 sp., 13 blks., 1 sp., ch. 5.

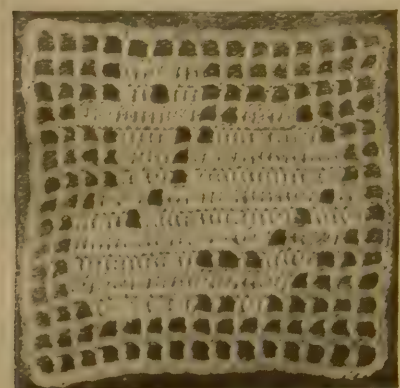


BUNNY BLOCK.

7th row.—2 sps., 7 blks., 6 sps., ch. 5.  
8th row.—6 sps., 4 blks., 2 sps., 1 blk., 2 sps., ch. 5.  
9th row.—1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 4 blks., 5 sps., ch. 5.  
10th row.—5 sps., 3 blks., 1 sp., 5 blks., 1 sp., ch. 5.  
11th row.—2 sps., 8 blks., 5 sps., ch. 5.  
12th row.—5 sps., 8 blks., 2 sps., ch. 5.  
13th row.—3 sps., 6 blks., 6 sps., ch. 5.  
14th row.—8 sps., 3 blks., 4 sps., ch. 1.  
15th row.—All sps.

### Duck Design

In this medallion the first 2 rows are each of 15 sps., ch. 5.  
3rd row.—3 sps., 1 blk., 4 sps., 4 blks., 3 sps., ch. 5.  
4th row.—2 sps., 6 blks., 3 sps., 1 blk., 3 sps., ch. 5.



DUCK DESIGN.

5th row.—1 sp., 7 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 2 sps., ch. 5.  
6th row.—2 sps., 5 blks., 1 sp., 4 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., ch. 5.

7th row.—1 sp., 3 blks., 3 sps., 6 blks., 2 sps., ch. 5.  
8th row.—3 sps., 1 blk., 1 sp., 5 blks., 5 sps., ch. 5.

9th row.—1 blk., 6 sps., 1 blk., 3 blks., ch. 5.  
10th row.—2 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 7 blks., 3 sps., ch. 5.  
11th row.—3 sps., 6 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 3 sps., ch. 5.  
12th row.—4 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 4 blks., 4 sps., ch. 5.  
13th row.—5 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 5 sps., ch. 5.  
14th row.—6 sps., 2 blks., 7 sps., ch. 5.  
15th row.—All sps.  
Finishing all squares with single crochet as directed.

### Fleur-de-lis Lace

This handsome design can be worked in either coarse or fine cotton, according to the purpose for which one intends it.  
Abbreviations used in following directions—The open work or space between the figures is all of open and closed meshes, while the fleur-de-lis is of double crochet and chains of two forming small spaces.

The work is done as follows: Open meshes (o. m.) 1 d. c., ch. 5, 1 d. c., closed mesh called a lacet, 1 d. c., ch. 3, 1 s. c., ch. 3, 1 d. c. In working these in rows the lacets are over the open meshes and o. m. over lacets.

Block (blk.), 4 d. c., 2 blks., 7 d. c., 3 blks., 10 d. c. The solid work is all given as so many blocks. In working doubles over open meshes, work 1 d. c. on d. c., 5 d. c. under ch. 5, 1 d. c.



LINEN BORDERED CROSS-STITCHED TOWEL.

on d. c. This makes 2 blks. To make 1 blk. over an o. m. work 1 d. c. on d. c., 3 d. c. under ch., ch. 2, 1 d. c. on d. c., or the space may be made first by ch. 2, then 4 d. c.

To block over lacet, work 1 d. c. on d. c., 3 d. c. under each ch. 3, 1 d. c. on d. c. This makes 2 blks.; to make 1 blk. and 1 sp. over a lacet, work 4 d. c., then ch. 2, sk. 2nd 2, 1 d. c. on d. c. or make 1 sp. and 1 blk. by making ch. first.

The small spaces in the figure are all of 1 d. c., ch. 2, 1 d. c.

In following directions refer to above explanation if at all puzzled and in working use care in making lacets over meshes and vice versa.

Select a suitable needle for thread used and begin by chaining 92 stitches, turn.  
1st row.—1 s. c. in 10th st. from hook, ch. 3, 1 d. c. in next 3rd st., ch. 5, sk. 5, 1 d. c. One now has 1 lacet, 1 o. m., repeat working these alternately to end of ch. (9 lacets, 8 o. m.), ch. 8, turn. When finishing rows with lacets always ch. 8 to turn. When ending with open mesh ch. 6.

Make next seven rows all of lacets and

1 o. m., 1 blk. over sp., 1 d. c. on each d. c., 1 blk. over sp., 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 blk. over sp., 1 d. c. on each d. c., 1 o. m.

11th row.—1 lacet, 4 blks., 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 blk. over lacet, 1 sp., 1 lacet, 3 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., repeat these to end of row.  
12th row.—1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 sp., 5 blks., 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 o. m., 5 blks., 1 sp., 1 o. m.

13th row.—1 lacet, 1 o. m., 4 blks., 1 lacet, 2 blks., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 lacet.

14th row.—1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 sp., 9 blks., 1 lacet, 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 2 blks., 1 sp., 4 blks., 1 sp., 1 lacet, 1 o. m.

15th row.—1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 12 blks., 1 sp., 1 o. m., 1 lacet.

16th row.—1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 sp., 3 blks., 2 sps., 1 blk., 1 sp., 4 blks., 2 sps., 3 blks., 1 sp., 4 blks., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m.

17th row.—1 lacet, 1 sp., 5 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 11 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 1 lacet.

18th row.—1 o. m., 6 blks., 2 sps., 2 blks., 5 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 8 blks., 1 o. m.

19th row.—1 lacet, 3 blks., 3 sps., 1 blk., 1 sp., 3 blks., 3 sps., 8 blks., 1 sp., 5 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 lacet.

20th row.—1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 sp., 5 blks., 2 sps., 5 blks., 2 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 3 sps., 1 blk., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 o. m.

21st row.—1 lacet, 5 blks., 2 sps., 3 blks., 2

1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 1 lacet, 1 sp., 3 blks., 3 sps., 4 blks., 1 sp., 1 lacet, 1 o. m.  
33rd row.—1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 sp., 10 blks., 1 sp., 1 o. m., 2 sps., 2 blks., 1 o. m., 4 blks., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 lacet.

34th row.—1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 3 blks., 1 sp., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 sp., 8 blks., 1 sp., 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m.

35th row.—1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 o. m., 1 lacet, repeat to end of row.

36th row.—1 o. m., 1 lacet, repeat 4 times, 1 lacet, 2 blks., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., repeat to end.

37th row.—1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 1 lacet, 1 o. m., repeat 3 times, 1 o. m.

Make the next eight rows all lacets and open meshes, then repeat figure.

## Linen Bordered Cross-Stitched Towel

The very attractive towel which we show this month illustrates a new idea for finishing white huck with colored linen bands.



BO-PEEP BIB.

To make up a towel in this way, begin by cutting a piece of huck the desired length, leave a quarter inch on each end and just above this draw out five or six threads for hem-stitching.

From pink or blue linen cut a band four inches wide and one half inch longer than the width of the towel. Turn in all edges one quarter inch. Slip the huck in between the folded hem band. Baste in place just below the drawn threads.

Hemstitch along the top of the linen band and also on opposite side of the drawn threads.



QUILT COVER.

Hem the ends neatly. Further decoration may be of embroidery or cross-stitching as one fancies.

The little candle shown is of shades of old blue to harmonize with the blue ribbon bands.

## Little Bo-Peep Bedroom Set

Now that it is not necessary to spend all one's spare time knitting and doing relief work, women are beginning to turn their attention to various other kinds of fancy work.

The necessity of learning to knit taught so many women how to use their hands in making things, that handwork now promises to be more popular than ever.

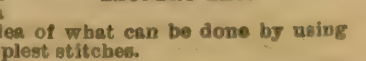
Naturally children's garments and belongings come in for a large share of attention especially with mothers.

Their little dresses, rompers, aprons, caps, bibs, etc., all have at least a touch of needlework.

Little bedroom or tuck-in sets are very attractive and effective, and work, such as is here shown, can be accomplished very rapidly.

The pillow cover will give one a very good idea of what can be done by using only the simplest stitches.

LAUNDRY BAG.



(CONTINUED ON PAGE 17, LAST COLUMN.)



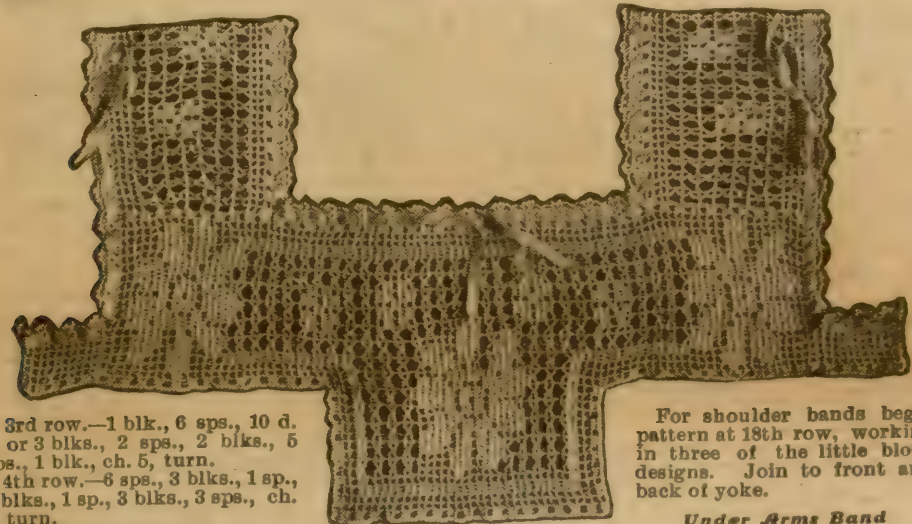
# Dainty Crochet for the Busy Workers

## Terms Used in Crochet

Ch. st., chain stitch, simply a series of loops or stitches each drawn with the hook through the preceding one; s. c., single crochet, having a loop on hook, insert hook in work as indicated, draw loop through hook over, and draw through both loops; d. c., double crochet, thread over hook, insert hook in work, draw loop through, thread over draw through two loops, thread over, draw through two loops; tr. c., treble crochet, thread over hook twice, then work off as in double crochet, there being three groups of two loops to work off instead of two; h. tr., half treble, same as tr. c., only work off two loops, thread over and then through three loops; d. tr., double treble, thread over three times, hook through work, thread over and draw through one loop, giving five on hook, thread over and work off by two; sl. st., slip stitch, insert hook in work, draw loop through work and loop on hook at the same time; p., picot, a picot is formed on a chain by catching back in the fourth st., or as indicated and working a sl. st. r. st., roll stitch, throw the thread over the needle as many times as indicated, insert hook in the work, thread over, pull through coil or roll, thread over, draw through the one loop on hook. The roll when completed is straight, with a thread the length of roll along its side. The length or size of a roll is regulated by the number of times the thread is thrown over; o., over, thread over hook the number of times indicated; k. st., knot stitch, draw out loop about one quarter inch, catch thread and pull through, then put the hook between the drawn loop and the thread just pulled through, catch the thread, draw through these two stitches to form the knot; blk., block, a st. in each of a given number of sts., preceded and followed by a space; sp., space, a space is formed by making a chain of 3 or 4 sts. and omitting the same number of sts. in preceding row; sk., skip to miss or omit number of stitches indicated in preceding row; p. c., padding cord; \* stars mean that the directions given between them should be repeated as indicated before proceeding.

## Rose Medallion Yoke

**T**HIS square-necked yoke is especially pretty because of the square medallion in both the front and back. Use white mercerized cotton No. 30 or 40 and suitable sized steel crochet hook. Begin with ch. 64 sts., turn. 1st row.—1 d. c. in 4th st. from hook, 1 d. c. in each of the next 3 sts., ch. 2, sk. 2, 1 d. c. in the next st. This makes 1 space. Make 17 more sps., 4 d. c. in last 4 sts., ch. 5, turn. 2nd row.—11 sps., 1 blk. of 4 d. c., 8 sps., ch. 3, turn.



3rd row.—1 blk., 6 sps., 10 d. c. or 3 blks., 2 sps., 2 blks., 5 sps., 1 blk., ch. 5, turn. 4th row.—6 sps., 3 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 3 sps., ch. 3, turn.

5th row.—1 blk., 2 sps., 7 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 5 sps., 1 blk., ch. 5, turn. 6th row.—3 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 4 sps., ch. 3, turn. 7th row.—1 blk., 4 sps., 8 blks., 1 sp., 4 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., ch. 5, turn. 8th row.—2 sps., 6 blks., 3 sps., 2 blks., 7 sps., ch. 3, turn. 9th row.—1 blk., 1 sp., 3 blks., 2 sps., 1 blk., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 4 blks., 2 sps., 1 blk., ch. 5, turn. 10th row.—6 sps., 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., 7 blks., 1 sp., ch. 3, turn. 11th row.—1 blk., 1 sp., 4 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 5 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., ch. 5, turn. 12th row.—1 sp., 5 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., 3 sps., 3 blks., 6 sps., ch. 3, turn. 13th row.—1 blk., 4 sps., 3 blks., 1 sp., 5 blks., 2 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 5 blks., 2 sps., 2 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 4 blks., 3 sps., ch. 3, turn. 14th row.—5 sps., 3 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 4 sps., ch. 3, turn. 15th row.—1 blk., 3 sps., 3 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 4 blks., 3 sps., 1 blk., ch. 5, turn. 16th row.—4 sps., 3 blks., ch. 3, 1 s. c. in next 4th d. c. in last row, ch. 3, 3 blks. over 3 blks., ch. 3, 1 s. c. on 1st d. c. beyond sp. in last row, ch. 3, 2 blks., 4 sps., ch. 3, turn. 17th row.—1 blk., 2 sps., 1 blk., ch. 5, 1 d. c. in last d. c. of 2 blks. in previous row, ch. 5, 3 blks. on 3 blks., ch. 5, 1 d. c. on 1st d. c. of 3 blks. in previous row, 1 sp., 2 blks., 3 sps., 1 blk., ch. 3, turn. 18th row.—3 sps., 1 blk., ch. 3, 1 s. c. on 4th d. c., ch. 3, 1 d. c. on last d. c. of 2 blks. in last row. This makes 1 lacet. Ch. 3, 1 s. c. on next d. c., ch. 3, 1 d. c. in 3rd ch., ch. 3, 1 s. c. on next d. c., ch. 3, 1 d. c. on 4th d. c., 1 more lacet over these doubles, 2 lacets over sps., 1 blk., 3 sps., ch. 3, turn. 19th row.—1 blk., 2 sps., 1 blk., ch. 1, 1 d. c. on d. c., repeat making 5 more sps. over lacets, 1 blk., 2 sps., 1 blk., ch. 5, turn. One has now completed a rose on one side of the front, and one row of lacets and one of spaces. Repeat the last 2 rows 3 times. 26th row.—3 sps., 1 blk., 2 lacets, 4 d. c. under next ch., ch. 2, 1 d. c. on d. c., 3 d. c. under next ch., ch. 2, 1 d. c. on d. c., 2 lacets, 1 blk., 3 sps., ch. 3, turn. 27th row.—The edge as usual, 2 sps. over lacets, 2 blks. or 7 d. c., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 1 sp. over lacet, 1 blk., 2 sps., 1 blk., ch. 5. 28th row.—3 sps., 1 blk., 1 lacet, 3 sps., 1 blk., 2 sps., 2 lacets, finished as usual. 29th row.—After blk., 2 sps., 1 blk., work 2 sps. over lacets, 2 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 1 sp. over lacet, 1 blk., 2 sps., 1 blk., ch. 50 sts., turn. 30th row.—1 blk., 1 sp., repeat 7 times, 3 sps., 1 blk., 2 lacets, 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., 2 lacets, finish as usual. 31st row.—Begin row as usual, 6 sps., 1 blk., 13 sps., ch. 3, turn. 32nd row.—1 blk., 17 sps., 1 blk., 6 lacets, edge as usual. 33rd row.—Same as 31st, making 6 sps. over lacets, then 16 blks., 3 sps., ch. 3, turn. 34th row.—1 blk., 2 sps., 1 blk., 1 sp., 13 lacets.

Hereafter, as the edge is always the same to the first block, directions for it will not be repeated. The pattern between the blocks on either edge simply being given. 35th row.—Sps. over lacets. 36th row.—After blk., 1 sp., 9 lacets, 2 sps., 1 blk., 3 sps., 1 lacet.



YOKE WITH SHORT SLEEVES.

37th row.—Sp. over lacet, 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 3 sps. over lacets, 1 sp. and 1 blk. over next lacet, 5 sps. over lacets, 1 sp., 1 blk., etc. 38th row.—1 sp., 2 lacets, 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 blk., 2 blks., 3 lacets, 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 blk., 2 lacets, etc. 39th row.—5 sps. over next lacet, 2 blks. over next 1 blk., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 2 sps. over lacets, etc. 40th row.—2 lacets, 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., doubles over 2 groups of d. c. and 1 sp., 5 lacets, edge. 41st row.—5 sps. over lacets, 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 sp. over lacet, 1 sp., edge. 42nd row.—2 sps., 4 blks., 1 sp., 8 blks., 6 lacets, edge. 43rd row.—7 sps., 2 blks., 3 sps., 6 blks., 2 sps., edge. 44th row.—3 sps., 4 blks., 1 sp., 3 blks., 1 sp., 1 lacet, 3 blks., 1 sp., 4 lacets, edge. 45th row.—4 sps., 7 blks., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 blk., 6 sps., edge. This is center row of rose in medallion. Make balance of front by the pattern in reverse order. The back is the same.

blk., 1 lacet, ch. 8, turn. 6th row.—1 blk. over block, 2 open meshes (o. m.), 1 blk., 4 o. m., 1 blk., 2 o. m., 1 blk., 2 o. m., 7 d. c., ch. 10, turn. 7th row.—Turn as in 3rd row, 3 lacets, 1 blk., 2 lacets, 1 blk., 4 lacets, 1 blk., 2 lacets, 1 blk., 1 lacet, ch. 8, turn. 8th row.—1 blk., 2 o. m., 1 blk., 4 o. m., 1 blk., 2 o. m., 1 blk., 3 o. m., 7 d. c., sl. st. back over 7 doubles, ch. 3. 9th row.—1 blk., 3 lacets, 2 blks., 6 lacets, 2 blks., 2 lacets, ch. 8. 10th row.—2 o. m. over 2 lacets, 2 blks., 6 o. m., 2 blks., 3 o. m., 7 d. c., sl. st. over doubles, ch. 3. 11th row.—1 blk., 14 lacets, ch. 8, turn. 12th row.—14 o. m., 7 d. c., sl. st. open doubles, ch. 3. 13th row.—1 blk., 9 lacets, 2 blks., 2 lacets, ch. 8, turn. 14th row.—2 o. m. over lacets, 2 blks., 9 o. m., 7 d. c., ch. 10, turn. 15th row.—Turn as in 3rd row, 2 lacets, 2 blks., 5 lacets, 1 blk., 2 lacets, 1 blk., 1 lacet. Now repeat this pattern until one has 5 points, then make 2 points, 1 lacet wider than the first block figure. This will complete one sleeve. Join to first row. Make other sleeve in the same way.

## To Make Front

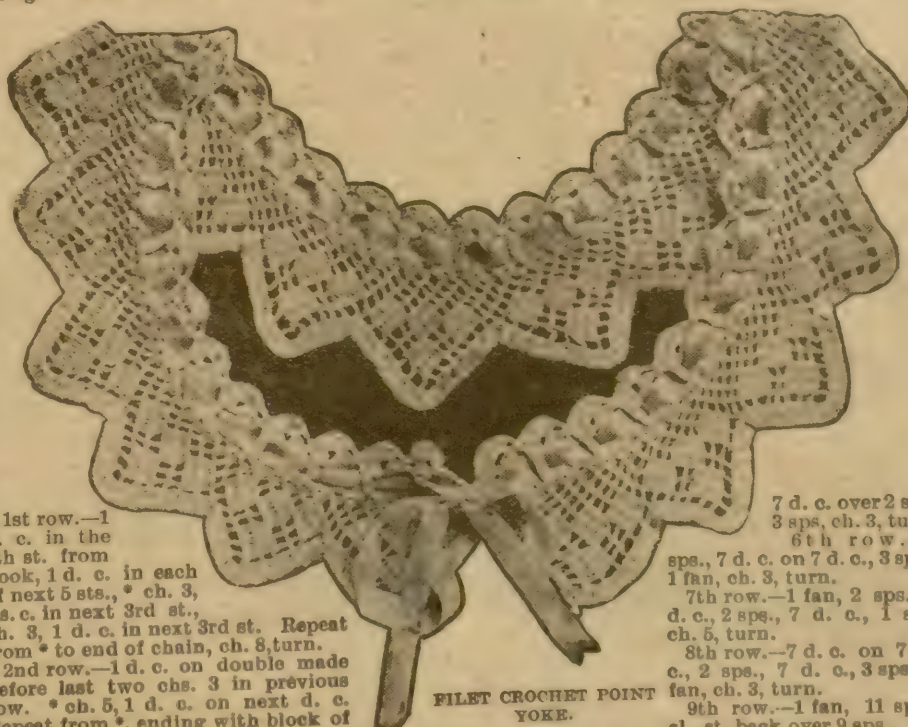
Join thread to end of widest part of sleeve, ch. 3, 1 d. c. in each first 6 sts., 5 lacets worked over ends of 10 rows, ch. 8, 5 o. m., 1 blk., ch. 10, turn. Work in the usual way making 4 points, join to other sleeve. Make a piece for back of yoke in the same. Beading around neck.—Work 2 double treble crochet in lacet row between two points in center front of yoke, ch. 5, 2 d. tr. c. in next lacet row. Repeat all around, making 2 extra trebles at the corners. Finishing scallop.—1 s. c. between trebles, 5 d. c. under ch., ch. 3, 1 sl. st. to form picot, 5 d. c. under ch., 1 s. c. between next 2 trebles, repeat.

## Filet Crochet Point Yoke

This is such a simple and easily made yoke a beginner even should be able to copy it without any difficulty. For No. 30 white mercerized crochet cotton use No. 10 steel crochet hook. Begin with ch. 15 sts., turn. 1st row.—1 d. c. in 4th st., ch. 1, 1 d. c. in each next 2 sts., ch. 2, 1 d. c. in next 3rd st., ch. 2, 1 d. c. in end ch. st., ch. 5, turn. 2nd row.—1 d. c. on next to last d. c. in 1st row, ch. 2, 1 d. c. on next 2 d. c., ch. 2, 1 d. c. on d. c., ch. 2, 2 d. c. under ch. 1 between 3 doubles in 1st row, ch. 1, 2 d. c. under same ch. 3rd row.—Ch. 3, 2 d. c., ch. 1, 2 d. c. under ch. 1, ch. 2, 1 d. c. on 4th double in last row, ch. 2, 1 d. c. on d. c., 2 d. c. over space, 1 d. c. on d. c., 2 d. c. over next space, ch. 2, 1 d. c. on last d. c., ch. 5, turn. 4th row.—7 d. c. on 7 d. c., 2 sps., ch. 2, 2 d. c., ch. 2, 2 d. c., ch. 3, turn. 5th row.—Fan of 4 d. c. as in 3rd row, 2 sps.,

## Yoke with Short Sleeve

Materials.—White mercerized crochet cotton No. 70, steel crochet hook No. 13. Begin with ch. 73 sts., turn.



1st row.—1 d. c. in the 4th st. from hook, 1 d. c. in each of next 5 sts., ch. 3, 1 s. c. in next 3rd st., ch. 3, 1 d. c. in next 3rd st. Repeat from \* to end of chain, ch. 8, turn. 2nd row.—1 d. c. on double made before last two chs. 3 in previous row. \* ch. 5, 1 d. c. on next d. c. Repeat from \*, ending with block of 7 doubles over doubles, ch. 10, turn. One now has two rows completed, the first of 7 doubles over doubles (m). These lacets, the second of open meshes (m). These terms will be used in directions following. 3rd row.—1 d. c. in 4th st. from hook, 6 d. c. in next 6 sts., 1 lacet over blk. in 2nd row, 1 lacet over mesh, 2 blks. or 13 d. c. over next 2

FILET CROCHET POINT YOKE.

7 d. c. over 2 sps., 3 sps., ch. 3, turn. 6th row.—3 sps., 7 d. c. on 7 d. c., 3 sps., 1 fan, ch. 3, turn. 7th row.—1 fan, 2 sps., 7 d. c., 7 d. c., 1 sp., ch. 5, turn. 8th row.—7 d. c. on 7 d. c., 7 d. c., 3 sps., 1 fan, ch. 3, turn. 9th row.—1 fan, 11 sps., sl. st. back over 9 sps., ch. 1 d. c. on d. c., 2 d. c. in sp., 1 d. c. on d. c., ch. 2, 1 fan, ch. 3, turn. 10th row.—1 fan, 2 sps., 7 d. c., 1 sp., ch. 5, turn. 11th row.—3 sps., 7 d. c., ch. 2, 1 fan, ch. 3, turn.

12th row.—1 fan, 2 sps., 7 d. c., 3 sps., ch. 5, turn. 13th row.—7 d. c. over 2nd and 3rd sps., 2 sps., 7 d. c., ch. 2, 1 fan, ch. 3, turn. 14th row.—1 fan, 2 sps., 7 d. c., 2 sps., 7 d. c., 1 sp., ch. 5, 10 sps., 1 fan, ch. 3. 15th row.—1 fan, 2 sps., 7 d. c., 1 sp., ch. 5, turn. Now copy first point making 16th row the same as the 4th row. Make 19 or 20 points according to size of yoke desired. Finish the lower edge of points by working 3 doubles in each space, and 6 in each corner space, after which add beading to top by working 2 tr. c. in 1st fan, ch. 5, 2 tr. c. in 3rd fan, ch. 5, 2 tr. c. in 5th fan, and repeat. 2nd row.—To scallop neck, ch. 1 after last tr., \* 3 d. c. in 3rd st. of ch. 5, ch. 2, 3 d. c. in same st., 1 s. c. in center next ch., repeat from \* to end, ch. 2, turn. 3rd row.—9 d. c. under ch. 2, ch. 2, 1 s. c. between scallops in 2nd row. In making this yoke the ends can be joined together or finished according to whether one wishes to use it on an open front garment or not.

## Lunch Set

Materials.—Medium-sized rickrack crochet cotton No. 20, steel crochet hook No. 10. Fold braid over 2 points, with top point toward left. 1 s. c. in first double point, ch. 4, 1 s. c. in next double point, \* ch. 4, 1 s. c. in next point, repeat from \* until you have 11 points on inner edge, fold braid under 2 points, with top point towards left, ch. 4, 1 s. c. through 2 points, ch. 4, 1 s. c. through 2 points (13 points), ch. 5, turn. 2nd row.—1 d. c. on ch. 4, \* ch. 3, 1 d. c. on next ch. 4, repeat from \*, ch. 5, turn (12 points). 3rd row.—2 tr. c. in 2nd sp., \* ch. 2, 2 tr. c. in next sp., repeat from \* (11 tr. c.), ch. 4, turn. 4th row.—Sk. first sp., 1 d. c. in next sp., 1 d. c. in next sp., \* ch. 1, 1 d. c. in next sp., repeat from \* (10 d. c.). 5th row.—Ch. 3, sk. first sp., 1 d. c. in each sp. (9 d. c.). 6th row.—1 s. c. in each st. of row, ch. 4, turn, join to 1st s. c., ch. 5, 1 d. c. on side of 3rd row, ch. 5, 1 d. c. on side of 1st row, ch. 2, ch. sl. st. to edge of braid, ch. 2, sl. st. to 1st point,



LUNCH SET WITH RICKRACK SCALLOP EDGE.

4, 1 s. c. through the two points already folded, ch. 4, 1 s. c. through next point, ch. 4, 1 s. c. through each of next 8 single points, fold under with top points towards left, ch. 4, 1 s. c. through double points, ch. 4, 1 s. c. through double points (13 points), ch. 5, repeat from second row. Sew to hemmed linen centers.

## Little Bo-Peep Bedroom Set

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16.)

In this design the material worked is plain huck-a-back, the figures are outlined, and added color gained by darning, in the children's garments. The pillow, quilt cover which should measure about 36 x 48 inches, laundry bag, bib, etc., are finished as shown with bands of colored chambray. A child's room which is made attractive and furnished with necessary and useful articles besides appealing to the child, very easily teaches orderly habits by having a place for everything and everything in its place. The laundry bag shown can be made to unbutton at the bottom which is a great convenience in emptying and a stick from a window shade run into the heading at the top is also an added improvement over drawing strings, as the bag will then lie flat against a door or wall and take up very little space.

## Home Workers' Question Box

As announced last month, COMFORT is inaugurating this question box or Open Forum for the benefit of its subscribers who desire information or instruction in any line of needlecraft through these columns, or some questions can be answered by mail if a self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed. In all cases give full name and address. Suggestions as to how the fancy work department would be of most service to you and any ideas for new features will always be welcomed. Address COMFORT, Needlework Forum, Augusta, Maine.

Mrs. A. S. Noxen, Pa.—To make tatting chains it is necessary to use two threads. After completing and closing a ring, tie in the end of a thread from a spool, use this as a ring thread and work on it with shuttle as usual. A good description illustrating the complete process of tatting making, and showing fourteen different positions of holding the shuttle, can be found in book No. 16 in the set of ten crochet and tatting books advertised on another page and given as premium for club raisers. Books 15 and 18 contain valuable instructions in tatting and crocheting.

Mrs. C. R. Aberdeen, Ohio.—I can recommend crochet and tatting books 10, 11 and 12 for beginners in crocheting, which are offered on another page as premiums for club raisers.

Mrs. E. D. B., Springvale, Ala.—The method of hemstitching which you refer to is very satisfactory (CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.)



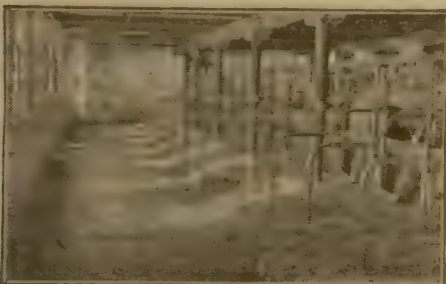
## Improved Farming

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15.)

### Modern Machinery for Up-to-date Farmers

SOME of our soldier boys returning from France have been telling their friends that the European farmer is far behind the American in his farming methods and the implements with which he does his work. One said that he told some French farmers who were threshing grain with a little, slow-going, old-fashioned threshing machine, that he could "separate" more grain after supper than is done over there in a day. It no doubt is true that many a peasant farmer in France and Belgium uses somewhat antiquated implements, but as true as he does his work well, and the "Yank" had to add to his somewhat sarcastic remark: "But they don't waste nearly so much grain as we do at home."

Slow work often is superior work, but un-



A MODEL TIE-UP WITH CEMENT FLOOR AND IRON STANCHIONS.

profitable. It may be engaged in where farm help is plentiful and capital is scarce, but in many districts of America it would be utterly impossible to get the work done if man power were the chief reliance, and modern machinery alone makes possible the planting, harvesting and threshing of a crop. American ingenuity has devised means whereby a very few men can do a tremendous amount of work, and do it fairly well, so far as yields of grain are concerned. This should be remembered when we are told that the per acre yield of grain and some other crops is far higher in Europe than with us. For instance, wheat averages 40 bushels to the acre on the farms of Great Britain, while with us half that yield would be considered a large one in many districts. In the same way, other crops produced by the peasants of Europe exceed ours in total yield, but to make comparisons correctly the amount of labor expended must be taken into consideration. Two men commonly work a 160-acre farm in Iowa, the Dakotas, and other middle-west and northwest states. On such a farm in Great Britain there would be at least four able-bodied men, several youths, a shepherd, herdsman, foreman, and a host of women and children. Such a force does careful work, but the tendency is to do it slowly. With us, every man "astes" to the limit of his capacity, gets a lot of work done, produces fair crops on a large area but naturally is less thorough and exact in his work than the foreigner who has only a small job to do, or farm to manage. Every day, however, the quality of work is improving as skill, experience and implements are perfected, and it seems certain that before long our average yield of crops will equal that of Europe, despite the fact that our farm laborers are comparatively few in number.

### Need of Modern Implements

The trend of affairs is leading people upon the farm, as elsewhere, to live better than did their ancestors in the same sphere of work. Children are being better clad and educated, and are being furnished with many things that would have been unheard of or impossible luxuries to the old-time farmer and his family. The area of land that once kept a large family by the practice of extreme frugality, nowadays must either be made to yield far more than it formerly did, or many more acres must be devoted to the providing of a livelihood. Intensive farming, then, has come into vogue in many communities, and, as in France the land is being worked in truck garden style and so maintains many workers. In such farming operations hand work still is most in demand, but wherever large areas have to be worked more and better machinery has to be employed. But whether the farm be large or small, every tool and implement used must be of the most approved style or pattern and of the best possible quality in material and construction, if farming is to produce maximum yields. We must also keep such implements that farm labor may be done with the least possible difficulty by the worker, and that life upon the farm may be made more attractive, or less irksome, that the boys may be prevented from flocking to the great cities in search of easier jobs, higher pay and more recreation and entertainment than the farm affords. The superior farm implements of today increase the efficiency of the laborer, do the work better, increase the crop yield and obviate the necessity of employing large numbers of people at great expense.

### What the Farm Tractor Does

Good draft horses still are necessary for many a specific job on the farm, especially where the land is rough, hilly, or full of stones; but visit the great wheat fields of the far northwest, the Pacific slope, and coastal country, and you will see the great tractor stalking over vast areas of land, hauling plows, disks, drags and seeders, or harvesting, threshing and sacking the grain at one operation. Man and horse power are not available for work of this kind on a wholesale scale. The tractor makes it possible quickly to get such level, mellow fields into bearing long before the trend of civilization westward fills that country with people who can work the land intensively in comparatively small areas. There, too, you see the big tractors hauling great trains of grain-laden trucks to the elevators or wharves. Few men are necessary for their operation, and the amount of work they accomplish is astounding. But tractors of all sorts and sizes are now available and at prices within the means of the smaller farmers of the land. The general purpose tractor is fast coming into its own, for when it is not profitably at work in the fields it is paying its cost and upkeep expenses by operating the threshing machine, feed grinder, silage cutter, wood saw, pump, or other useful implement or machine. And so every farmer in time is going to be fitted with an efficient tractor that he can afford to buy and operate, and already medium priced tractors are on the market, and even the fondlest lover and admirer of our noble friend and helper, the horse, cannot afford to remain uninterested. He

will further his own interests by writing for farm tractor catalogues, studying them carefully and then attending field demonstrations, that he may fit himself to invest in and use such a tractor as his farm needs and can afford to use.

### Preparing the Seed Bed

The tractor, big or little, quickly and effectively turns the soil over, that it may be acted upon beneficially by frost, sun, air and "weather," for the scientists who have been devoting their capital, brains and energies to such problems have devised the most efficient types of plow bottoms, coulters and mouldboards imaginable. They just seem to slip and slide through the land and leave it in the best possible state for weathering and working. The same principles have been applied to the plows to be drawn by horses, and no reader of *COMFORT* can afford to retain for a minute the clumsy, old-fashioned walking plow, sulky, or gang plow that was a man and a horse killer. The newer patterns are away ahead, save time and power and do far better work than the ones we used to employ. Study the subject and invest in a new, up-to-date plow this spring.

### The Disk

Then comes the disk. No man who has got into the habit of using one will ever do without. It used to be a hard job, indeed, to get the rough, plowed land into proper tilth for seeding, but the old-time grubber helped, and then the disk put it out of action and quickly gets the land into splendid trim. And how it helps out the hard pressed farmer who has a lot of unplowed corn stubble land to get it into oats! He just starts a few disks and quickly the land is in good shape for the broadcasting seeder or drill. Often you cannot see the workers in such a field, so high are the corn stalks, but the disk conquers the situation and the stalks get out of the way soon after seeding, so that they do not interfere materially with the harrower.

But the disk does not suffice on certain soils. The implement manufacturer has found that certain districts require special form disks, and compressors and pulverizers, and these he has perfected as well as the ordinary disk. He has also given us all manner of effective drags, including heavy, light and grass harrows, big slant-tooth drags, chain harrows for rolling up the weeds, spring-tooth harrows, acme harrows, and just about every kind of fine tilth preparing implement one could ask for or desire. With such machines one can quickly put well plowed land into splendid condition for the reception of seed. The bed soon is "like meal" or like an "ash heap," as some farmers say, and without them no man possibly can do such perfect work, nor should an up-to-date farmer try.

### Sowing the Seed

A fine, moist, mellow seed bed is imperative, and almost insures success in the growing of any given crop, but perfect seeding is as necessary, and it can only be done properly with a modern, perfected implement. We learned to sow broadcast with both hands. It was a difficult, laborious job, and only did good work where



UP-TO-THE-MINUTE HOUSE AND BARN WITH VITRIFIED TILE SILOS.

the land was splendidly plowed into the straightest of furrows, lightly harrowed, and serving as guides in sowing, and for the reception of the seed, so that it would grow in straight rows. And so the manufacturer has provided spout seeders, which drill the land, disk-cover the seed, and put it just where it belongs in quick time and with perfect precision. These are made narrow or very wide, according to the ability of the farmer to supply many or few horses or operate a tractor. For the land that is not so perfectly prepared there are other forms of spout seeders that scatter the seed to be worked into the land by grubbers or cultivators, in front of which the seed falls, and for the farmer who likes to sow broadcast from the back of a wagon or on foot there are several ingenious seeders which spray or scatter the seed regularly over a large area and in perfect fashion. And what tremendous improvements have been made in all sorts of seeders of garden and truck field seeds, and in corn planters!

### The Corn Planter

The new checkrowing planter is a splendid implement and works perfectly upon level, square-cornered fields, so that the corn comes up in hills as mathematically true as one could draw on paper. Let the man who is still using a hand planter for corn feel ashamed of himself. He is so very far behind the procession of the modern farmer. Buy a modern corn planter and keep the hand planter for filling blanks made by the cutworm or gopher. And so with every old-fashioned implement. The time has come to replace it with a new pattern, and the man is "penny wise and pound foolish," who retains his old, inefficient, wasteful implements, and, worse still, replenishes his supply now and then at a sheriff's sale or farm auction instead of investing his hard-earned cash in a really serviceable tool of the latest make.

### Harvesting the Crops

When the fields are golden unto the harvest, it is a pity, indeed, when the farmer has to break his back wielding a cradle or heavy scythe as the peasant is doing today in some parts of Europe. Glad, indeed, is the merry click of the fast-moving, easy-running mower or binder that cuts right down to the soil surface, and so prevents waste of valuable hay and straw. What

a hard, fatiguing job it was to cut and bind all the grain by hand! But the modern machines make this child's play, and the tractor is beginning to simply walk away with a great cutting sickle that levels the crop in just no time at all. Wonders never cease! We used to think the old hand-rake harvester was a splendid machine, and the hand-binding Marsh harvester the "last thing" in improved machinery, but the mowers and harvesters of today are so far ahead of those old-time machines that we wonder how we ever could afford to use the latter. Save money somehow, but do not go on year after year killing horses and tiring people by operating the old-time mowers and binders, or cutting the corn by hand when the corn binder will do the work more easily and quickly! In other words, use a modern harvesting machine for every crop for which such an implement has been devised, and a study of the advertisements in *COMFORT* will show that few crops are unprovided for. Send for catalogues and familiarize yourself with the new patterns before making the new harvester investment.

### Haying Implements

When it comes to haying on a large scale, we find that just as much progress has been made in perfecting time and labor machinery. Following the wide-swath, easy-running mower comes the side-delivery rake, the effective tedder, the hay-loader or hay-sweep, and the stackers of different patterns by means of which a few men can quickly harvest hay from astonishing areas in the most perfect condition. Haying used to be a sweaty, dusty, laborious job, but with modern field implements and the right sort of hay fork or mow filler and trolley system, it is got over in a few days, when the weather is just right, and everybody is pleased.

### Accessory Farm Implements

Every modern dairy farm must have a capacious silo of wood, tile or concrete, and many beef-producing farms and sheep and hog-feeding establishments are thus equipped. And to fill these silos expeditiously and cut up hay and fodder as needed, power cutters are necessary and being invested in by thousands of our progressive farmers. To operate these cutters and the grinding mills coming into general use on all large farms, an engine of some sort or another is used. In some communities groups of farmers buy and use as needed large tractors or traction steam engines, or those that burn oil as fuel, or employ high-horsepower gasoline, or kerosene engines for such heavy work. On most farms, however, we find smaller gas engines doing effective work in silo filling, pumping, grinding, wood sawing, and the operating of cream separators, churns, washing machines and lighting plants. Such engines are indispensable, and make work on the farm pleasant, as well as profitable. Let every reader of *COMFORT* study this subject and see if he cannot well afford to invest in an engine and the various implements it can run. Manufacturers will be glad to send catalogues free for the asking.

### Fertilizing the Fields

All the fine machinery in the world will not make a success of farming unless we can keep up the fertility of the soil, and so we must breed and feed animals that in their manure they may return fertility to the soil. And those animals should occupy modern, sanitary stables equipped with metal stanchions, individual drinking cups, modern milking machines run by a gasoline engine or electricity, and should have manure carriers on the trolley system, and be lighted by electricity. And the manure should go to the grass fields every day and be spread at once by a modern spreader which does the work perfectly, and prevents the waste that resulted from heaping manure on the field or in the yard or shed, allowing it to heat or leach and so lose fertility. A thin, even coat of manure over a wide area is the new, correct way of insuring fertility for all of the farm, and the wise farmer will add ground limestone and phosphate of lime, and on large farms will own and use grinders for making such fertilizer. It also is necessary on every farm where artificial fertilizers are used in considerable quantity each year to buy and use special broadcasting and drilling machines for applying the fertilizing elements. We have said that every stock farm should have a silo, and we wish to add emphatically that every farm should have a manure spreader. Only by the use of that implement can the manure be promptly and properly applied, and every farmer will confess that to be the fact when he has given one a fair trial.

Through the columns of this department subscribers may have free advice from the eminent specialists and experts of our Agricultural Staff on questions relating to farming, live stock and dairying.

Address: Modern Farmer, *COMFORT*, Augusta, Maine. Sign your true name and give your address. Name will not be published.

### Questions and Answers

**KILLING GRASS.**—Please tell me some means of killing out crowfoot grass and nutgrass.

G. W. T., Denville, Ala.  
A.—If only small areas are infected with these grasses, fence them off and feed hogs in the enclosures. They will soon root up and destroy such grasses when allowed no other green feed. Another plan is to plow two inches deep during the hottest season of the year and then very deeply when moisture allows. Afterward seed to crops that are worked with teams and hand hoe.

**HEN MANURE FOR FERTILIZER.**—Is hen manure a good fertilizer? If so, for what kinds of vegetables is it suitable? Is it good for the strawberry bed?

Mrs. E. G., Providence, R. I.  
A.—Yes. Hen manure is the very best kind of fertilizer for the garden. It is especially fine for strawberries. It is very rich and must be worked well into the soil. All garden vegetables thrive on hen manure.

**BARK BLEEDING.**—Our apple trees, about six years old, bleed where they have been pruned and on the trunk also. What is the cause, and what remedy can you advise? The trees bore a few apples last season, but the fruit fell from one tree before it matured.

Mrs. S. A., Ash Flat, Ark.  
A.—Scrape away loose scales on boles of fruit trees and then coat with fresh-made lime wash. Coat all wounds from pruning with thick oil paint. The orchard should be plowed at once and the soil dug and turned over right up to each tree; then spread good stable manure at the base of each tree as far as the branches spread, but right against the trunks. If the land has not been well fertilized recently, give it a liberal coat of manure before plowing and also work into the plowed ground some artificial fertilizer supplied for the purpose, by a reliable firm. The land may then be cropped to vegetables, or peas and oats for cutting, or rape for pasturing with hogs. Spray the trees two or three times in spring.

## 1200 to 1 BEAN

This is a Gigantic Bean—Plants grow strong and erect, branching freely, bearing pods up well from the ground, which literally load the plant. Beans being pure white—of the best quality. Over 200 Pods and 1200 Beans have been grown on a single plant from One Bean planted.

Plant in your garden or any good soil, after danger of frost, anytime up to June 15, only 1 Bean in a hill and they will mature a crop in about 30 days, ripening very evenly, the growth and yield will simply surprise you. Just the Bean everyone should plant this year.

My supply is limited and I can only offer in Sealed Packages each containing over 60 Beans with growing directions. Order early to be sure of them.

Sealed packets 10c each; 3 pkts., 25c; 7 pkts., 50c; 15 pkts., \$1.00; 36 pkts. (over 250 Beans) \$3.00 Postpaid. My New Seed Book is filled with High Grade Garden Seeds at lowest prices. Do not buy until you see this Book. It will save you money; it's mailed free.

F. B. MILLS, Seed Grower, Dept. 40, ROSE HILL, N. Y.



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**18 Exclusive Features**

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**HAVERFORD CYCLE CO.**  
Dept. H 60, Philadelphia

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**The Wonder of the World**

Roses on them in 8 weeks from planting seed. We guarantee this. **BLOOM EVERY TEN WEEKS** Winter and Summer. Bush when 3 years old will have 5 or 6 hundred roses. Grows in the house in winter or in the ground in summer. Rose

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# Automobile and Gas Engine Helps

Questions relating to gasoline engines and automobiles, by our subscribers, addressed to COMFORT Auto Dept., Augusta, Maine, will be answered by our expert, free, in the columns of this department. Full name and address is required, but initials only will be printed. That we may intelligently diagnose your trouble please state the year in which your car was made.

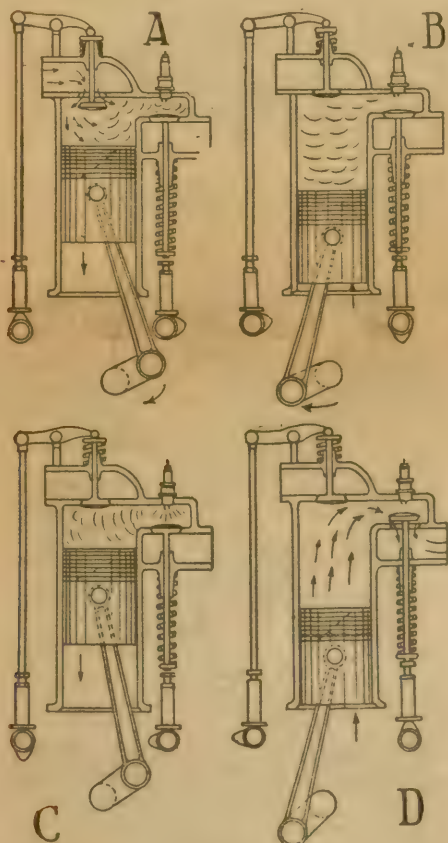
## The Gasoline Motor

**T**HE gasoline motor was undoubtedly the most important factor of the war. This would appear to be rather a bold assertion in view of the numerous other claims made during the war period. We were told through the different advertising mediums that food would win the war, coal was the essential, ships were the chief requisite, etc. Like the gasoline motor, the above and many other necessities were cogs, which, when placed together, formed a smooth-running machine. However, it cannot be denied that the indispensability and value of the gasoline motor was conclusively proven through its use in airplanes, trucks, tractors, passenger cars, ambulances and submarines. Its use insured the quick movement of troops where railroads were inaccessible, the feeding of the boys in the front lines, rushing of the wounded to the hospitals and supplying of ammunition.

The tractor supplanted the army mule and moved large siege guns with ease. Everyone knows the part played by the tank and its "Treat 'em Rough" corps. This armored tractor revolutionized warfare and was important in forcing autocracy into oblivion.

The gasoline motor in the different types of airplanes furnished the "eyes of the army." In order to avail itself of the best efficiency, the government sent thousands of men to different schools throughout the country, where they received a thorough and systematic training in the care, operation and construction of the gasoline motor. As a result, the men are now returning to civilization with an excellent understanding of the gasoline motor.

The proven value of the gasoline motor in warfare will, when conditions become readjusted, broaden its field of usefulness. The principle of operation is not necessarily a recent invention, as a great deal of credit might be given the inventor of gunpowder. This substance created motive power through ignition which in turn



caused a rapid expansion of gases. Consider the old muzzle-loaders of our forefathers. The powder was first poured into the barrel and then compressed with a ramrod. The next step was the setting off of the gunpowder, after which the barrel was cleaned of the smoke or exhaust gases.

Exactly the same principle is used in the gasoline motor. A gasoline vapor mixed with the proper proportion of air is sucked into the cylinder by the downward sweep of its piston (Fig. A). The piston is a snug fit in the cylinder, and, therefore, a downward sweep would create a vacuum. Due to the proper meshing of gears and arrangement of cams, the opening through which the gas vapor was suctioned is tightly sealed after the cylinder has received its breath of mixture. The next stroke of the piston (Fig. B) is upward, and, due to the top of the cylinder being sealed, the gas vapor is tightly compressed. The electric current is so harnessed or timed as to deliver a spark in the cylinder when the gas vapor is fully compressed (Fig. C). Immediately there is a rapid expansion of gas, or, in other words, an explosion inside the sealed cylinder. There is a law that an explosion will always follow the line of least resistance. The piston, affording the line of least resistance in the cylinder, is forced down, and in this manner delivers power through its connecting rod to the crankshaft. The crankshaft is harnessed to drive the car, truck, tractor, airplane, or whatever the vehicle might be which uses the motor as a power plant. When the piston has reached the bottom of its power or working stroke, another valve (Fig. D) is mechanically opened, and while the piston is returning to the top position, sweeps the cylinder free of burnt gases through this opening. This is the operation of a four-stroke or four-cycle motor.

By referring to the accompanying cut it is plain that in order to complete the operations described above the piston must make four strokes and the crankshaft two complete revolutions. A stroke is a sweep of the piston from one end of the cylinder to the other. The four operations described take place in a four-stroke cycle motor. There are two-stroke cycle motors but their use is almost extinct in motor vehicles. Regardless of the number of cylinders, each individual cylinder must go through the four operations in order that its piston may deliver power to the crankshaft. No two cylinders deliver their power impulses to the crankshaft at the same time. In the next issue we will study the formation of the crankshaft and learn how the power impulses are delivered separately.

## Auto Helps

### Fan Belt Adjustment

Many owners, also repairmen, appear to have gained the impression that in order for the fan to properly serve its purpose the fan belt must be adjusted as tightly as possible. Such a condition imposes a heavy load on the fan bearings and does not permit the fan to slip a trifle when the motor is suddenly accelerated or retarded. Do not make the adjustment too tight. If a leather belt is used, treat it occasionally with castor oil, which will soften the leather, prevent it from cracking and insure a good grip on the pulleys.

### Kerosene and Water

Several owners have been known to pour a quantity of kerosene into the radiator and then wonder why the cooling system should freeze. Kerosene and water do not mix. The kerosene does not freeze but when the car is allowed to stand, the fluids separate, the kerosene rising to the top. At the proper temperature the water will then freeze as though no kerosene had been added to the system.

### Bearing Lubrication

The drive pinion bearings on many makes of cars and trucks rely entirely upon the lubricant churned up by the ring gear. It often happens that a lubricant is used in the differential case which is affected at a low temperature. The tendency for such lubricant is to adhere to the case walls in mass formation. If you are bothered with a peculiar squeak in the rear axle which you cannot locate, determine the condition of the lubricant in the differential case. Usually a pint of kerosene mixed with the oil will insure a steady flow at a low temperature.

### Testing Spark Plugs

It appears to be the opinion of many that if a spark-plug will spark when out of the cylinder it will spark properly inside the cylinder. This is not a proper conclusion. When outside of the cylinder the spark is passing through air of atmospheric pressure. The spark is timed to take place in the cylinder when the gas vapor is under compression. This compression renders the air thicker and affords considerable resistance to the passage of the electrical discharge. For this reason it is a good plan when testing a spark-plug out of the cylinder to insert a piece of mica or glass tube between the points so as to compel the spark to travel around it. The distance of travel should be about three-eighths inch or thereabouts in order to make certain that the spark will properly jump the 1-32nd-inch gap when in the cylinder.

### Changing Gears

To the average driver—it may appear as a waste of space to treat on the changing or shifting of gears. Nevertheless, it is surprising to note the number of drivers who have little or no conception of the proper manipulation of the gears other than "lever pushing." In changing a gear it is imperative to first throw out the clutch to the full extent of the release and then shift the gears quickly, making certain that the gear-shifter lever is at the end of its throw. The clutch should then be gradually, but not too slowly, engaged. All these operations must take place in but very little time so that the car will lose none of its momentum. When it is found necessary to shift to a lower gear when ascending a steep grade, it is doubly imperative that there be no hesitation, as the car may stop and commence to descend before a gear can be engaged.

When changing to a higher gear it is an excellent plan to first accelerate the motor a trifle and then release the clutch. Make the gear change quickly and gradually accelerate the motor as the clutch is engaged.

In changing to a lower gear the condition should be just the opposite; reduce the speed of engine before throwing out the clutch. If this is not done there is apt to be a clashing of the gears when the change is attempted.

When descending long grades it is often desirable, in order to save the brakes, to control the speed of the car at the throttle. On a five per cent grade this may be accomplished with the high gear engaged. The principle involved is that with the throttle closed the speed of the car is checked by the motor turning over against compression. On steeper grades it may be advisable to engage the intermediate or even the low gear. Make the change at the top of the grade, for it is difficult and perhaps impossible to engage a lower gear while descending, depending, of course, upon the speed of the car. However, if it is found necessary to engage a lower gear when descending a grade at a fair rate of speed, proceed as follows: Close the throttle and throw out the clutch, after which the gear-shifter lever can be placed in the neutral position. Next engage the clutch and open the throttle quickly. Throw out the clutch, close the throttle and attempt to shift to a lower gear. Bear in mind that all the above operations must be executed in the quickest time possible and it may be necessary to use a little of the "strong-arm brand" in handling the gear-shifter lever. The faster the car speed, the more difficult it is to shift to a lower gear.

### Missing Cylinder

A misfiring cylinder is not always easy to locate, especially on a motor having four or more cylinders. The best method of procedure in such a case is to first test the ignition. This is accomplished by placing a screw-driver, or other metal shaft having a wood or rubber handle, on top of one of the cylinders in such a manner as to connect the cylinder with the top of spark-plug. This is called "shorting" the plug or, in other words, the plug is rendered inactive. If there is no change in the running of the engine, it is conclusive proof that an explosion is not taking place in that particular cylinder. Remove the plug from the cylinder and examine the insulator and points. If they appear to be normal, connect the cable to the plug and allow the plug to rest on the remaining cylinders and notice whether a spark occurs at this particular plug. If not, the trouble must be sought elsewhere. Possibly the distributor point is in need of attention or the cable is loosely connected. If, however, the spark plug is found to be in proper working condition, make certain that the valves in this particular cylinder are free to open and close and that there are no leaky joints which could admit additional air and thereby thin the gas vapor to a point where it would be non-combustible. If, however, it was found upon shorting the plug there was a change in the motor operation, it would be evident that a spark was passing through this particular plug and that an ex-

plosion was taking place in the cylinder at the proper time.

### Reseating Valves

At least once each season the valve seats should be recut with a special reseating tool. Usually the dealer handling your particular make of car will have a set of reseating tools in his possession. The cylinders are seasoned during the process of manufacture, but it is almost impossible to design a valve seat that will not be distorted by internal stresses caused by the wide range of temperatures in an internal combustion motor. Grinding will not correct such a condition and although the emery mixture may show a good fit for both valve and seat, it will be well to determine the exact condition by placing a light coat of Prussian blue on the valve and turning it in position.

## Comfort Sisters' Corner

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18.)

road is that no diners are carried. They have what is called the Harvey System of Eating Houses. All along the way there are certain cities where the Harvey restaurants are connected with the stations. Here the trains stop for half an hour and all the passengers go into the dining-room, where the best meals you could ask for are quickly served for seventy-five cents. If you wished a lunch you could go to a lunch counter and order whatever you wished. We had our first dinner at Topeka, Kansas. At our table we noticed a fine looking young man who seemed quite interested in us. After only a train started on we saw him come into the coach and step up to an elderly married woman whom he had gotten acquainted with in the dining-room. He said to her, "I beg your pardon, but did you say you lived in Springfield, Mass.?" Being a clever woman, she saw through his ruse and replied, "No, I didn't say I was from Springfield—but if you want to meet those girls I'll take you over and introduce you." At that they both laughed and she brought him over and introduced us. As you will hear more or less about him as I go on, I'll introduce you also. Shall we call him "George," as I can't give you his real name? He was the principal of an Eastern school so we had many interests in common. During the next few days he spent more time in our coach than in his own, so the people in our car were quite curious to find out in which of us three he was most interested. We were curious, too. On comparing our tickets we discovered that we were going to visit about the same places, so we anticipated meeting quite often before our trip was finished.

Our trip through the Middle States was uneventful, as you know these states are level and uninteresting. After leaving Trinidad, Colo., the scenery changed so we sat up and began to take notice. For a time we went through a mountainous country where it took two engines to pull the train. Often the curves were so sharp we could easily see the rear coaches of our train. We often traveled for miles over dry, barren land and wondered if in time these lands would become settled. Sister said she doubted if they could raise a racket there while George added that he didn't believe they could even "raise an umbrella."

Finally we came to Williams, Arizona, where we changed cars for the Canyon. We regretted leaving our newly made tourist friends as we might never meet them again. We arrived at the Canyon late in the afternoon and hurried to get our glimpse of this great natural wonder. It is too big for me to describe. To appreciate it one must visit it. If any of you ever visit the Grand Canyon be sure to take the Bright Angel trip down into the Canyon. It is a hard trip, as it takes all day to get down to the Colorado river and back again. You will get so hot and become so lame from riding on the burro's back that you think you will die before you get back to the top but after it is all over you are thankful you took this extra trip.

Well, well, sisters, I must run away or your husbands will get a late meal, and then won't I catch it?

NELLE.

KEOMA, ALTA.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON AND SISTERS:

I have read the Sisters' Corner for a number of years and received so much good from it, and so many helpful hints, I thought possibly you might like to read a letter from Sunny Alberta in Canada.

I have been married over three years to one of the best of Johns. We have a dear little baby girl nearly one year old. Her name is Leah.

I am sending a poem which I think you will like to read.

"Home's not merely four square walls,

Though with pictures hung and gilded;

Home is where affection calls,

Filled with smiles that heart hath builded!

Home! go watch the faithful dove, if any

Sailing 'neath the heavens above us;

Home is where there's one to love!

Home is where there's one to love us!

"Home's not merely roof and room,

It needs something to endear it;

Home is where the heart can bloom,

Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!

What is home with none to meet?

None to welcome, nor to greet us?

Home is sweet—and only sweet—

Where there's one we love to meet us!"

Hoping to see this in COMFORT, I will close by giving a description of myself. I am five feet, seven inches tall and weigh about 135 pounds. Have blue eyes and brown hair.

With love to all the sisters and Mrs. Wilkinson,

MRS. JOHN N. WEIMAR.

AREA, ILL.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON AND COMFORT SISTERS:

Through this column I desire to thank the COMFORT sisters and readers, who so generously responded to the request of my friend for a postcard shower for me, which resulted in a cloud burst instead of a shower. I received about four hundred cards and one hundred letters. Such beautiful letters and lovely cards, bringing me the best wishes of unknown friends all over the United States. They have helped me pass my lonely hours. My dear mother went to her rest October 17th after two years of intense suffering, being confined to her bed the last fifteen months. Since that time my neighbor, Mrs. G. W. Schlicker, has lost her husband, by influenza, which leaves her alone with the care and responsibility of caring for four children. A cheery message to brighten her pathway would be highly appreciated by her in her hour of sorrow.

Yours sincerely, Miss ELIZA McBRIDE.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DEAR MRS. WILKINSON:

All sorts of advice is sought and given by COMFORT readers and I am asking for help in regard to the raising of canaries as I have no success with them at all. My female lays and hatches the eggs all right and the young birds seem strong, healthy and lively up to three to six weeks of age. Then they drop off suddenly, some in a few minutes, others in a few hours. They are apparently all right, when suddenly they puff up, eyes get dull, head goes under their wing and they are gone in almost no time. I have fed canary seed and soaked rape and hard boiled eggs, sometimes with and often without crackers mixed with it. They have plenty of sand and water and I use powder for possible insects and occasionally give apple, but several broods have all gone the same way. If there is anything I can do I would like to know what it is. The parents are two and three years old and are strong and healthy. The trouble appears to be indigestion but I cannot understand why, if so. If anyone can give

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 30.)

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You Can't Buy Good Pants for less Money.

**No Extra Charges**

For dress or work wear. Select the style to suit your taste, fancy cuffs—pocket flaps—belt loops. Extra large and extra stout sizes—Buy what you like, not one cent of extra.

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Plays all records, Victor, Columbia, Edison, Pathe, Little Wonder, Emerson. Take a year to pay, after 30 days' trial. Compare its tone for clearness, volume, with more costly instruments. Return at our expense if it fails to make good. Ask today for the Beautifully Illustrated Symphonola Book FREE. Shows this and other Symphonola Styles sold on payments. Get our list of the latest song, Symphonola Records, dance, popular clear sounding, full toned disc records. Playable on any Phonograph.

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WITH THIS SAFETY HAIR CUTTER

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## Two Aces and a Queen

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

gers. The task was indeed a delicate one, made more delicate for him by his love for the object of his service.

A second aviator, who had witnessed the affair in the air, arrived in a Spad plane and ran along the field not far away; and Newsome made haste to catch up the girl's brown hair inside her hood and readjust the hood carefully about her face.

"Anything I can do?" called the other, running forward from his plane.

"Yes," replied Newsome, "report to the captain, Sergeant Robert De Seize wounded in air by armored German plane, pilot, Sergeant Newsome, taking him by airplane to Base Hospital 39. Sergeant Newsome will make full report later in the day. Help me strap him in, won't you; there's not a second to lose."

Newsome knew the sister in charge of Hospital 39.

"Sister Odilia," he said to her, as the ready hospital attendants were unstrapping the wounded girl from her seat, "you are taught that one should keep the secrets of the confessional, are you not? Well, I shall have to confide a secret to you, one as sacred as any spoken in the confessional. The person there is not a man but a girl. Look after her, please, and see that her secret is kept sacred till she herself, if she lives, tells you it can be divulged."

"Very well, M'sieur, le Sergeant," answered the woman, "all shall be rightly handled."

There was not a moment for Newsome to lose if he meant to make his report to company headquarters and get a plane and his permit to visit the spot on the map that the girl had indicated to him. Even while the girl was being carried up the broad steps of the chateau that served for a base hospital, he returned to his machine and mounted into the air. In the fusilade of his plane he had time to study the maps the girl had given him. He would need an aeroplane to reach the first spot. The girl had said he would there be furnished with one for the remainder of his perilous journey. Why would not one car do for both trips, he wondered.

Then it flashed upon him that perhaps he ought not to go on this mission at all. Since he was not going after Diane De Seize, after whom was he going? Possibly after her brother? But he doubted now if the girl really had a brother. She had duped him successfully during the past twenty-four hours. He began to count how many hours he was actually about the person whom he first knew as Robert De Seize, and found them to be few enough. The whole affair was very, very puzzling.

And he was at length smitten by the gravest doubts. Could it be possible that Diane De Seize was actually a spy? She had not wished to have the police called. She was posing as a man. She admitted she was preparing to go into German territory when she was wounded. Suppose he himself were unwittingly assisting in a German spy plot? He broke out in a cold sweat and a hot rage at the very thought of it.

Arriving at headquarters, he made his report to Captain Gautier and begged the loan of a single-seated Spad or Nieuport for use on a little private mission connected with Robert De Seize. The captain willingly loaned him the machine.

On his way to the rendezvous, he flew past Base Hospital Number 39, but Sister Odilia told him that the patient had not yet gained consciousness—that she had lost so much blood that they feared somewhat for her life—that they were to make an infusion of blood, and upon the success of that operation her life depended. So it was with a very heavy heart that the young American once more mounted his Spad and rode away.

It was nine o'clock of a starry summer night, that, having reconnoitered the ground for some time, cautiously, he finally landed in a broad meadow that he believed was represented on the girl's map by a tiny green spot.

Four men at once came forward to meet him. All were armed with pistols.

"Who comes here?" challenged the leader, through the darkness.

"Robert De Seize, of the Hundred and Fifteenth Escadrille," lied Newsome.

"Advance, Robert De Seize, and present the two maps you carry as proof of your identity and mission."

"I will when you put up those smoke-sticks and show proof that you yourselves represent the De Seizes."

"Very well; let us do away with all this camouflage," said the leader. "You are, of course, not Robert De Seize, and neither were you sent by him. We were expecting Miss Diane. But we have just had a message that she is wounded and cannot come. Do you come as her representative?"

"I do."

"The maps to prove it, please."

"I will gladly give you the map that guided me to this spot. The other map is too valuable to go out of my hands."

One of the men laughed at this, and the others chuckled. The leader flashed a light across the map that Newsome handed him and grunted his satisfaction.

"Gentlemen," flared Newsome, "I shall tell you frankly that this whole proceeding is too dark and mysterious to suit my fancy. I suppose you men can prove to me that you are strictly on the level."

There was another chuckle. "Certainly, Sergeant Newsome," said the spokesman. "My name is Pickford, Lieutenant Pickford of the French Intelligence Bureau. These three men are my assistants. Here is my police permit." He held a light on the two papers so that Newsome could examine them.

"Humph; how do I know they are not forgeries, Mr. Pickford?" he grunted. "And why, pray tell me, did you send me that message to watch Diane De Seize?"

"Simple. Miss Diane De Seize has undertaken for the French Government a very dangerous bit of spying—made possible by a lucky accident behind the German lines. In a war like this, you know, we take advantage of every little accident. She thinks, perhaps, she may have to send you on this very mission, a dangerous and delicate one. She could not think of sending you unless you had the utmost confidence in her good faith. Therefore she has me send you that message to test your faith."

"She evidently still lacked faith in my faith," grunted Newsome, "for she told me herself, as you have just told me, that had she not been wounded, she herself would have made the flight tonight."

"For two reasons," answered the man Pickford. "First, she has been once before to the spot you are to visit, and hence could find it easily."

"And second?" prompted Newsome. "Perhaps a woman's reason. The girl is in love with you, Newsome, and she doesn't wish to see you killed."

"I'll go," said Newsome. "I'm ready to go right now."

The four men led him forward a hundred yards, and there he found, not a French aeroplane, but a two-seated German Taube. He was in such exaltation over the words that Pickford had spoken that he had not in his heart to doubt the girl further, nor to wonder how came these men in the possession of a perfectly good German machine. Having studied his map for a moment or two, he mounted to the seat, fixed the ballast and tried out the engine, while the four men held the machine in place.

"Let her go!" he called down, above the roar of the propeller.

"Au revoir et bon chance!" came back a chorus of voices.

## CHAPTER V.

A man in an aeroplane, aloft by night, is alone with God. Sergeant Newsome looked down upon the battle area that he was crossing as a philosopher on some other planet might have looked down upon it. He looked down upon it as a bee-keeper might look upon the battle of two contending swarms of bees. He saw it all as our children's children will see it when they study about it in their school histories. He was aloof—a thing apart and above the turmoil on and for the soil.

But the battle area was especially quiet that night. Otherwise he might have been reminded at any time by flying missiles that he was indeed a part of what was going on below. But when the battle zone was passed, he was once more alone with Deity. Above him in the blue the North star, standing high in the heavens, as she does in that latitude, burned clear and steady. The Big Dipper swung low in the north-western skies, as if to dip down and get a dipperful of the North Sea to pour upon the land. For a brief, vivid moment Newsome got an enlarged vision of the world—a howling, narrow strip of ground called No Man's Land, because all men fought for it—a maelstrom drawing ships, and trains, and caravans of camels, and long lines of auto trucks, from Japan, and Arabia, and Cape Colony, and Queensland, and British Columbia, and Texas—the docks of New York and Seattle, and Bombay and Vladivostok, piled high with war material—ships dotting every ocean, and all tending toward that one maelstrom, like tiny bubbles toward a waterfall. Well, the war was proving one thing; it was proving that the various races of men are, after all, just one big family.

A little after midnight, having gotten safely behind the German lines, he brought his plane to the ground in a field of rye and ran it by hand-power into a little grove of cypresses that bordered a swamp. Then he sat down to smoke his pipe and meditate till the beginning of the early summer dawn would permit him to mount aloft again and reconnoiter the landscape for the spot indicated by that tiny red dot. Instead of meditating, he brushed up all the German phrases he knew—few enough at best—in order to be able to answer any one who might address him in that tongue. Also, he examined his Colt automatic carefully, remembering that it spoke a language that all men understood.

But he was not disturbed, and as the first dawn-wind breathed among the cypresses and stirred into gentle waves the standing rye before him, he pushed out his Taube into a clear, running course and turned on the juice, having first examined it very carefully in every part by the light of an electric torch.

Between the dawn and the sunrise he located what he believed to be his objective and made a landing. It was an open, bare piece of chalky ground, full of little ditches where the rain had washed the poor soil, and overgrown here and there with a thorny, stunted weed. Not far away was a deserted castle of some old feudal German baron, now gone to decay with the decaying grandeur of that order. As Newsome looked at it and at the barren chalk-down, he thought: "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came."

The whole surrounding had a sinister and unreal appearance, as though he had entered a region of the dead. It looked just as Germany had always looked to him in nightmare dreams—a black land of waste and want and ruin.

But what to do. He had come as directed by the map, and here was no Robert De Seize to meet him. He would have to wait, there was nothing else for it. He reexamined his machine while he waited.

What was that? From a little thorny grove at the foot of the hill below the base of the castle, he heard a sudden hue and cry. Then he heard three or four quick shots, and then from the wood a well-known figure—Robert De Seize—came running toward him, turning and firing at his pursuers from time to time as he ran.

Those who chased him were also firing at him, and the bullets began to kick up the dust all about the plane. There were over a dozen of them, and unless they were stopped suddenly, Robert De Seize's fate and perhaps his own as well, were sealed.

Newsome leaped to the fusilade of the Taube, and as Young De Seize fell face downward on the ground, he swept the space behind him with his machine-gun. That did for them. The Boches took cover at once.

Newsome ran forward and helped the fallen man to his feet.

"No time for first-aid," he panted. "They've gone back to the chateau to their anti-aircraft guns. Help me into my seat and strap me in. How's Diane?"

"Well," lied Newsome, as he quickly snapped the last safety strap.

The next moment he skimmed and bumped across that gullied waste and rose just above a grove of cypresses on the farther side. And as he rose, a shell from the anti-aircraft gun of the Germans skimming just above him.

"Keep low," spoke De Seize through the tube. "Keep low; it will spoil their aim." They brushed the treetops of a second grove, and just missed the gothic roof of a village church. Then they crossed a wide swamp with a river beyond, and began to spiral upward.

The Taube is a climber. It is with this machine that the Boche has, in time past, stayed completely out of sight above Paris and dropped death upon that city. Newsome climbed into the blue until he was sure he was invisible to anything save powerful glasses; and a plane is hard to pick up with glasses.

Setting his clutches, he turned about to see if there was anything he could do for young De Seize. But De Seize had already gone into his first-aid kit and adjusted a bandage about his upper left arm, from which he had slit the clothing. It was now that Newsome noted for the first time that De Seize was dressed as a German non-commissioned officer.

"I've been in purgatory," he grinned, partly from pain, partly from the joy of deliverance. "I've risked my life every minute of the time since the little sister left me inside the German lines. It was all a piece of sheer luck, that we felt we ought to take advantage of. I'm not sorry. How's Diane?"

"She was wounded yesterday," and Newsome told briefly about the manner of Diane's mishap. "She's a brick!" That was all the brother said; but there were tears in his eyes as he said it.

But conversation was all too difficult, above the roar of the machine, and the men were forced to give it up. If Newsome had looked down by night, like a visitor from Mars, he now, from his superior height looked down like a god upon the affairs of men. Rather, he looked simply at the earth below, from which all evidence that men might have even dwelt there was absent. So high was he that only the general color of the landscape was visible; there was no plan, no map, no picture. They crossed the battle zone without being aware of it except by a curious feeble noise that came up to them; and then they began to spiral downward.

No sooner was Newsome inside the range of vision than he darted away like a bird for Hospital Number 39. Both men agreed that the information Robert had brought out of Germany could wait for an hour at least, while they saw Diane.

The two entered her little private ward together. The infusion of blood had been entirely successful. The girl was very, very weak but full of talk.

"You see," she explained, "I had begged Robert to take me on a flight with him, and he took me. In Germany, our plane was completely wrecked by an accident. But that night, while hiding in the woods, we got a chance to capture the Taube that you have been using, and Robert secured

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the uniform, the papers, and a great mass of private correspondence of a young German sergeant. Robert looked like the sergeant. In fact,—must I tell it, Robert?—the German sergeant was our own first cousin. The opportunity for playing the spy was too good to be passed by.

"Robert stayed. We burned the wreck of our own machine and hid parts of it, then I got into the Taube and came back to France. I crossed by daylight, unmolested, because they thought I was one of their own aviators. But we knew the German spies in France kept tab on all our fliers, so we had agreed that I should take Robert's place in the escadrille and let very few know it, for fear it would leak over to their spies and spoil our game. I was really afraid to trust anyone, for fear they would give me away."

"Yes, you were afraid to trust me," laughed Newsome.

"Not after your noble work at 21 Rue St. Apolyn," replied the girl, gravely. "And I wish to say, that your work there has enabled Pickford's men to capture two of the most dangerous spies in France. They couldn't give it up, but went back last night to look for me and were nabbed. Josephine helped nobly."

Newsome remembered what Pickford had told him the night before about Diane's love for him.

"Now that your work is done, I for the seventeenth time, propose marriage."

"And I for the seventeenth time accept you," said the girl, "for every time my heart was saying yes when my lips said no."

Young Robert De Seize turned his back, but his ears caught a faint sound, very sweet to all who love a lover.

THE END.

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**Mid-Winter Auction Sale of Furs**

**M**ORE than eight million pelts were offered for sale at the great mid-winter auction sale of furs at St. Louis, last winter. This vast collection included 130,000 raccoon, 300,000 opossum, 100,000 mink, 215,000 skunk, and more than a million muskrat.

For a while fashion frowned on mink and so prices were not up to top notch. But all this winter in the larger cities were to be seen exquisite full-length garments of mink—caques, dolmans and all-enveloping mantles—with the dark stripes worked in most artistically. But it was only the rich dark mink that was desired. Nevertheless, when fashion approves of any one pelt there is a fair demand for every grade (but the lowest) of that fur, if one is to judge by the midwinter auction in St. Louis. It was thought by some of the buyers that the enormous collection of mink and raccoon, skunk and muskrat would tend to lower prices because of large quantities, but in the ultimate analysis it was not the quantity offered that made the price; it was whether the buyers believed that the pelt would be in fashionable demand or not.

Raccoon and muskrat went well; for coats of these peltries are in high fashionable favor for both men and women.

Practically all of the pelts in the midwinter sale were December and January caught, the time when a pelt is at its prime, full furred, deep colored, thick, soft and silky. This is the condition that brings the top prices. Once midwinter is past the color fades somewhat and the fur begins to shed. Hence the spring catch is seldom as fine as that of midwinter, and high prices are not to be expected. In fact, it is the general opinion of the trade that prices will be lower on some kinds, as the quality of furs arriving in the market after January is not as good as that of December shipments.

This is especially true of mink, which was due to the very open weather, losing their color; and opossum from the Central and Southern states, which were beginning to shed in some sections.

The prices of furs, however, are still very high and the trapper has a bright prospect for making big money on his next season's catch.



**VETERINARY INFORMATION**

Subscribers are invited to write to this department asking for any information desired relative to the treatment of animal troubles. Questions will be answered in these columns free by an eminent veterinarian. Describe the trouble fully, sign full name and give your address; direct all correspondence to the Veterinary Department, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. No attention will be given any inquiry which lacks the sender's full name and address, but we will print only initials if so requested.

**RINGWORM.**—My yearling calves have ringworms and I would like to know what is a good remedy. Z. C. T. A.—Scrub the spots free from crusts and then apply tincture of iodine night and morning to spots on the face. Every five to eight days wet spots on the body with a solution of one pound of bluestone and two quarts of hot water. Cleanse and whitewash the stable and all rubbing places.

**INDIGESTION.**—My mare, four years old, is in good condition, but does not eat as I would like to have her. She has spells of putting her nose on the ground, throwing her head up and acting wild and nervous. I feed her mixed grain with stock tonic. Worms have passed from four to seven inches long. She has a box-stall and stands a week at a time. Her right hind leg swells after driving. She has a small curb. The front part of the joint cracks open. There is a discharge from J. H. M.

A.—Have her teeth put in order by a veterinarian. Then see to it that she is driven or actively exercised every day. To kill the worms, mix in dampened feed night and morning for a week a tablespoonful of a mixture of two parts of salt and one part each of sulphur and powdered copperas; then stop for 10 days and then repeat the treatment. Stop giving stock tonic. Once daily apply 10 per cent ointment of mercury to the sore in front of the hock and do not wash the part.

**SCRATCHES.**—My three-year-old mare has what I call scratches. Her pastern and fetlock joints are scratched open and very sore. What will cure her? (2) At what age should a mare be bred? C. A. B.

A.—Poultice with hot flaxseed meal and bran for two days and then wash clean. Do not repeat the washing but twice daily apply a mixture of one part each of spirits of camphor and compound tincture of benzoin, two parts flowers of sulphur and five parts of lard. Keep the legs dry and do not allow filly to stand in cold drafts. (2) Breed at three years old, as a rule, but very well-developed, precocious fillies may be bred at two years of age.

**STAGGERS.**—Please advise me about my horse. He is nine years old and in fine condition but takes spells when he shakes his head and staggers. F. W. T.

A.—Never let the horse stand idle for a single day. Allow him a roomy box-stall when in the stable or turn him loose in a shed. Let him run outdoors every day when not at work. Keep his bowels active. See that the collar fits.

**DROOPING EARS.**—I have a colt two years old last July. Both ears are drawn down about half way and have little knots in them. Can you tell me what caused it and what I can do for it? A. J. W.

A.—An examination would be necessary to determine the cause of the drooping of the ears, but it may be that growths upon the cartilage have drawn the ears down, in which case an operation might succeed. Ear ticks would be another possible cause of the original irritation. We can only advise you to have the ears examined by a competent veterinarian.

**RHEUMATISM.**—I have a nice driving horse and only use him for that purpose. He has spells when he becomes lame in his shoulders and the cords in his neck swell up just like a person with a bad cold. I have been a subscriber to COMFORT for several years. Mrs. J. B.

A.—We suspect that rheumatism causes the lameness, etc. See that the horse does not occupy a damp stable. Give him a roomy, sunny, well-ventilated box-stall and let him work and take outdoor exercise every day. If he has another attack, give him half an ounce of salicylate of soda or two drams of salol three times a day in feed. The latter medicine, however, is quite expensive at the present time. Rub a mixture of one part each of alcohol and druggists' soap liniment and one part of chloroform liniment into the sore and swollen parts.

**TAIL RUBBING.**—Please advise me what to do for my colt. She rubs the hair off at the root of her tail. J. C. D.

A.—Pin-worms in the rectum no doubt cause the tail rubbing. To destroy them, inject into the rectum on three alternate evenings three or four quarts of soapy, warm water containing a cupful of tobacco tea made by steeping tobacco leaves or stems in hot water for 12 hours. Or use in the same way a decoction of one ounce of quassia powder or chips to the quart.

**RINGBONE.**—I have been a reader of COMFORT for many years and have found valuable information in your veterinary column. I would like to know about a ringbone on a horse. Is there a cure? If so, I would like to know what it is. W. B.

A.—We cannot give confident advice unless you give full particulars. If lameness is present and the ringbone is on the front pastern, unerring should be done by a trained veterinarian. If it is on a hind foot, have him punctured fired and blister the ringbone and then keep the horse tied up for six weeks. Write again if necessary.

**SKIN TROUBLE.**—Can you tell me what is the matter with my mare? She is 14 years old, and some time ago she acted as though she had colic. I drenched her with liniment, according to directions. A week later she broke out in blisters and would rub until the hair came off. Is there a cure? Mrs. T. E. McC.

A.—Clip the dog and tub him every 10 days in a warm solution of coal tar dip made and used according to directions given by the manufacturers. Afterward, apply at intervals of three days an ointment made by mixing together two drams of sulphur and one each of coal tar dip and compound tincture of benzoin to each ounce of lard. Let the dog live out of doors and only give him one small meal each evening.

**LAMENESS.**—I have a young horse seven years old that is stiff, but the stifle is not out of place. He is lame when he starts, for a short distance. I think heavy hauling was the cause. I am an old subscriber. Mrs. William Gehart.

A.—The symptoms suggest sprain lameness of the hock-joint rather than stifle lameness. If so, have the sprain and hock fired and blistered by a veterinarian and then tie the horse up short in a stall for six weeks. If you are sure the stifle is the part involved, clip off the hair and blister the joint and ground it with cerate of cantharides, to be bought from a druggist.

**LINIMENT.**—I would like to ask for a formula for good liniment for bog sprain. E. E. E.

A.—A good white liniment is made thus: Shake up four raw eggs in a quart of soft water now and then for 24 hours, then add two ounces each of turpentine and aqua ammonia and continue shaking the bottle frequently and set in a sunny place. Keep the top until it is permanently white; then cork it securely, rub it in once daily. It may be weakened if necessary by adding a little water before use.

**LUMINOUS PAINT**

Makoyon Wax, Glaze, etc., visible by night. Burns like a light. The dark in the bottom. See advertisement. Anyone can do it. Three sizes—10¢, 50¢ and \$1.00. **JOHNSON SMITH & CO., Dept. 55, 3224 N. Halsted St., Chicago**

## Comfort's League of Cousins

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9.)

hood days are the poems of youth, but it is an awful crime to try and commercialize the outpourings of the immature mind. A pipe dream, in fact.

FLORESVILLE, TEXAS.

DEAR UNCLE CHARLIE:

I've a question, I wish you would solve. I am eighteen years old and I have a sweetheart I very much want to marry. His name is ———. He is very pretty, he has black hair, blue eyes and light complexion. My family says I am too young, but I don't think so. Do you? As I would like to have advice on the matter from such a man as you, please tell me what you think. He is a Christian boy.

HELEN BURRIS.

When two young people make up their minds that they love each other, and alas! that is a very easy matter, for the majority of young people are stronger emotionally and sentimentally than mentally, the odds are they will get married, even if parents object and friends remonstrate. From the fact that you are seeking advice before taking a serious step, I infer that you are not headstrong and have more sense, prudence and character than the average girl who is in love, or fancies she is in love, with some man who will either make her the happiest or most wretched creature under the canopy of heaven. Marriage is a great lottery. If the man and woman are perfectly suited the whole partnership is shot through with infinite bliss; still, matrimony involves a tremendous amount of care, self-sacrifice, responsibility and tact to make it a success. There ought to be a school for those who contemplate matrimony, a course of domestic science for the woman, and a school of unselfishness, toleration and knowledge of a woman, physical, mental and spiritual, for the man. Those things will all come in good time. If, Helen, you can wait until you are twenty before you marry, I think it would be better for you. By that time, too, perhaps the objections of your parents may be overcome, if they are based on nothing more serious than your youth. Remember that the happiest time of a girl's life is the time that precedes her marriage, the golden years of maidenhood, youth and anticipation. As your sweetheart is a good Christian, and is evidently as devoted to you as you are to him, why not wait for another year, at least? There is plenty of time. There is more bliss in anticipation than in realization. Courtship is usually a dream, marriage too often a nightmare. Take your time, don't hurry.

LEWISTOWN, General Delivery, MONT.

DEAR UNCLE CHARLIE AND COUSINS:

I have been in Uncle Sam's service for fifteen months, as a machanician in the aviation service. The war came to me at my little 320-acre homestead near Lewistown, Montana. After enlisting at Lewistown, Uncle Sam, with his usual generosity, gave me a superb chance to see a large part of his interesting domain. I was first sent to Billings, Montana, then back to Spokane, Wash., where I took the service oath, and then entrained for the Kelly Aviation Field, outside San Antonio, Texas, where I stayed about three weeks. From there I was transferred to Rich Field, Waco, Texas. I was there six months, then was sent to St. Paul, where, after a stay of three months, I was transferred to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich. My next jaunt was to Field 2, Hempstead, Long Island, which is the last stop for aviators before they embark for France, and which is within a few miles of Uncle Charlie's home and New York City and near where poor Teddy Roosevelt now lies at rest. Here we were on the lookout for enemy submarines which were sinking ships in the waters close by, and, felt the grim reality of war—something I had not done in other camps. I took particular care to see, so far as lay in my power, that no German aircraft dropped any complimentary bouquets on Uncle Charlie's home. I have been down in it, and have seen the usual air stunts, which so interest and enthrall those who have not had the glorious privilege of soaring above the earth. Just before the end of my service, which, unfortunately, did not include a trip to France, I visited Uncle Charlie and had the great pleasure of dining with Maria and Billy the Goat within a few feet of Uncle's bedside. My visit to Uncle Charlie, of whom I have been a fervent admirer for many years, and who I regret to say is in very poor health, will always be one of the happiest memories of my life. I am 28 years old, 5 ft., 6 in. short and weigh 140 pounds. I was born near Cuba, Missouri. I shall be glad to hear from any of the cousins. With love to all.

Your friend and cousin,

ASA F. FERRIS.

When Asa Ferris called at my home, he had traveled 7,000 miles at the government's expense. It must have made a big hole in our Liberty bond issues—as of course all this transportation has to be paid for—to have sent Asa on such a delightful sightseeing tour. Nations which live in a turbulent world and will not make reasonable preparations, for their self-defence, always have to waste billions in treasure and shed rivers of blood unnecessarily to make up for costly mistakes, which a little foresight and forethought might easily have avoided. I have seen, during the war, quite a number of our soldier boys, most of them members of our League and readers of COMFORT from their childhood, and I would have welcomed a good many more if sickness and the "flu" hadn't forced me to quarantine myself and place a quarantine on them. I was visited by one sailor boy who had been fifteen months in European waters on one of our destroyers, and though conveying troop ships and hunting submarines, in all that time he never saw even a periscope. That will give you an idea how difficult it is to trail and catch these fiendish undersea pirates. I am very proud of Uncle Sam's boys and I was deeply touched by

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 25.)

## No Money Down Latest Style "Butterfly" Skirt

Just the coupon below—no money—bring this elegant skirt to you for examination. You cannot possibly know what you can't see until you see it, try it on, and judge the value for yourself.

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This Novelty Accordion Pleated or Butterfly Skirt is one of this season's newest and most stylish models. Made of fine quality Lustrous Sicilian. Specially pleated to give skirt flare around bottom, making it abnormally charming and graceful. Has wide detachable belt of self material at waistline, laid in deep folds and finished at sides with loops, ends trimmed with wide silk fringe. Measures about 84 inches around bottom. Navy Blue or Black. Sizes 33 to 32 inch waist-band. 33 to 40 inches long. Why pay \$10 or more when you can get this very latest style that will give you a glow of satisfaction every time you wear it, at our low bargain price.

Send no money till skirt arrives—then only \$2.50 and if you keep it \$1.25 a month for four months. If not satisfied, return it and we will return your money. Order by No. R405X.

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Wonderful bargains for every member of the family—all at the bed rock prices and on easy credit terms. Sent with Skirt or write postal for it.

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1015 Jackson Blvd., Dept. 1212, Chicago  
Send me Skirt No. R405X. I agree to pay \$2.50 on arrival. Balance \$1.25 per month until \$7.50 is paid.

Size.....  
If not perfectly satisfied, after examination and try-on, I will return it and you will refund money paid.

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Write quick! Your name and address on a postal will bring you the most delicious tailoring offer ever made. Choose your suit from dozens of the most beautiful, high-class new fabrics. You can have it without a penny's cost and make \$60 to \$75 a week besides.

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You pay nothing—not one cent for extras. Everything guaranteed, long.

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Send 10 cents coin or stamps for 10-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Is Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering for 30 years.

**Benjamin M. Bogue, 1603, Ecce Building, Indianapolis**

**SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN \$1**

**SPECIAL OFFER:** Silver finish clutch pencil FREE. Order now.

**MIDLAND SUPPLY HOUSE, 4238 N. Pauline St., Chicago.**

## Dont Send a Penny

Just write stating size and width—that's all. We'll send the shoes postpaid. We want you to see these shoes at our risk. Examine them, try them on—and then decide as to whether or not you wish to keep them. Our special bargain price is only \$3.50 per pair while they last. Season's greatest bargain. We send them to you, not a cent in advance so that you can compare them with any \$5.00 or \$6.00 shoes. If you don't think this the biggest shoe bargain you can get anywhere, send the shoes back at our expense. You won't be out a cent.

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Made of genuine leather in gun metal, popular style swing toe last. Blucher style. Comfortable, substantial, long wearing, genuine oak last shoe—reinforced shank and cap. Military heel. Best expert workmanship. Black only. Size 6 to 11.

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Pay for shoes on arrival.

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**SEND NOW** Just your request. No money now. Wait until they come. Pay when shoes arrive. Keep them only if satisfactory in every way. Give size and order by No. 5002.

**Leonard-Morton & Co., Dept. 4080, Chicago**



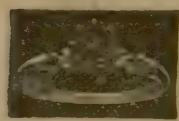
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Patent leather pump  
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The stone in this ring is a rich, sparkling red, not  
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Just to advertise our famous Hawaiian  
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Greatest suit offer ever made! For  
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**STANLEY-ROGERS CO.**  
1015 Jackson Blvd. Dept. 853 Chicago, Ill.

## His Heart's Queen

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.)

Menneke, with indignant astonishment, "you did not do such an unheard-of thing?"

Violet bridled at this. She was naturally sweet and gentle, but could show spirit enough if occasion required.

"Yes, I did," she returned, flushing, but toss-  
ing her small head defiantly. "There were no  
friends excepting Mr. Richardson. Mrs. Keen in-  
vited me to go with her, and as I wanted to show  
the dear woman this mark of respect, I went."

"Don't you know that it was a very ques-  
tionable act to follow Mrs. Richardson to her  
grave in the company of her son?" demanded  
Mrs. Menneke, sternly. "What do you suppose the  
people of our set would say to such a pro-  
ceeding?"

"I presume the people of 'our set' might con-  
sider it a questionable act," Violet returned, with  
sarcastic emphasis. "Polite society is not sup-  
posed to have much heart, anyway. But, to tell  
the truth, I thought I was to ride in a separate  
carriage with Mrs. Keen, until I went out and  
found Mr. Richardson in it. I was not going to  
wound him then by refusing to go; and 'out set,'  
if it finds out, can say what it pleases."

"I most earnestly hope that none of our ac-  
quaintances will learn of your escapade; they  
would be sure to couple your name very un-  
pleasantly with that of the low-born carpenter,  
especially if they should find out that you put on  
mourning," returned Mrs. Menneke, with an ex-  
pression of intense disgust.

"Low-born carpenter, indeed!" retorted Violet  
indignantly, and blushing hotly. "Aren't you  
ashamed of yourself, Belle Menneke, after what  
he has done for me? Wallace Richardson is a  
gentleman in every sense of the word, and I am  
proud to call him my friend."

"Perhaps you would be proud to accord him a  
more familiar title, even. Our friends would be  
likely to suspect that he was thus favored if  
they should discover what you have done today,"  
sneered the haughty woman.

Violet blushed vividly at this thrust, and for  
a moment looked so conscious that her sister be-  
came suspicious and secretly alarmed.

"I don't care, Belle," Violet said, hotly, after  
a moment of awkward silence. "It would have  
been very ungrateful in me to stay away, and  
I would do the same thing over again to show  
my regard for dear Mrs. Richardson. Now, if  
you please, you may let me alone upon the  
subject."

"Look here, Miss Violet, you are trying me  
beyond all bounds," Mrs. Menneke returned, losing  
control of her temper; "and now there is just  
one thing that I want to say to you, and that  
is that you are to drop this fellow at once  
and for all time. I won't have any nonsense  
or sentiment just because he happened to do  
what any other man with a germ of humanity  
would have done to save you from a violent  
death. It is all very well to feel properly grate-  
ful to him, and I intend to pay him handsomely  
for it, only I don't want to hear anything more  
about him from you."

Violet had grown very pale during the latter  
portion of this speech, and her sister, who was  
observing her closely, could see that she was  
trembling with suppressed emotion.

"Belle Menneke," she said, in a husky tone, "do  
you mean to say that you intend to offer Mr.  
Richardson money in return for my life?"

"Of course. What else can I do? We must  
make him some acknowledgment, and people in  
his station think more of money than of any-  
thing else," was the coarse response.

"That's false!" cried Violet, with blazing  
eyes. "Reverse your statement, and say that  
people in your position think more of money  
than of anything else, and you would come nearer  
the truth. Don't you dare to insult that noble  
fellow by offering him money; if you do, I will  
never forgive you while I live. Make him all  
the verbal acknowledgments you please, as will  
be just and right, but don't forget that he is a  
gentleman."

Mrs. Menneke saw that she had gone too far,  
and made an effort to control herself. She knew,  
from experience, that when Violet was once thor-  
oughly aroused it was not an easy matter to  
tame her.

"There, Violet, you have said enough," she re-  
marked, with forced calmness. "You are only  
making yourself ridiculous, and I think we had  
best drop the subject; only, one thing I must  
insist upon, that you will cut this young man's  
acquaintance at once."

She arose as she spoke to meet her husband,  
who entered at that moment, and Violet fled to  
her own room to remove her black attire, and  
to ease her aching heart by shedding a few scald-  
ing tears, which would not be kept back.

It was very sad to hear Wallace spoken of so  
contemptuously when she had learned to love  
him with all the strength of her soul, and knew  
him to be by nature, and in character, far su-  
perior to the man whom her sister called hus-  
band.

She did not regret what she had done that  
day, and she had no idea of dropping Wallace  
Richardson's acquaintance. No, indeed! Life  
would be worth but very little to her now if  
he were taken out of it; and, though she knew  
she would have many a vigorous battle to fight  
with her proud sister if she defied her authority,  
she had no thought of yielding one inch of ground,  
and was prepared to acknowledge Wallace as her  
betrothed lover when the proper time to do so  
should come.

TO BE CONTINUED.



**Get The Book  
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like to read the  
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serial at once and learn its dra-  
matic conclusion now, rather  
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**Address COMFORT,  
Augusta, Maine.**

## What She Lived For

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.)

to take the imported laborers to their new quar-  
ters.

These conveyances were not driven to the sta-  
tion until the crowd of strikers had been dis-  
persed by the rumor that the disembarkation  
was to take place at Bowenville.

Before the arrival of the trains, a few of the  
idle population, who had not heard of the rumor,  
gathered at the Ferry Street station, but by that  
time the policemen, who had gone away in the  
patrol wagon, came back, and in their presence  
the few strikers who were leaderless did not  
venture to make trouble or even approach the  
imported laborers.

The latter were bundled aboard the wagons  
and trucks as quickly as possible and taken  
away, so that by the time the Bowenville crowd  
had come up to the center of the city there  
was nothing to show that knobsticks were in  
town.

The authorities breathed more freely, and Mr.  
Harding smiled grimly at the complete success  
of this first move against his discontented em-  
ployees.

## CHAPTER XX.

THE BATTLE WITH THE KNOBSTICKS.

If the authorities and Mr. Harding imagined  
that this first victory over the strikers meant  
an end of the trouble they were vastly mis-  
taken; but, in fact, they did not suppose any-  
thing of the kind.

They had all had too much experience with  
White River strikes now to realize that the  
prevention of a disturbance upon the arrival of  
the knobsticks was merely a postponement of  
the inevitable conflict.

Many of them even doubted the value of this  
first victory, for they knew that it would inflame  
the anger of the idle population and make them  
more determined to prevent the knobsticks from  
going to work.

Mr. Harding, however, was perfectly content.  
He argued that the first step necessary was to  
get his new employees safely and quietly into  
the city.

If the newcomers had been met by an angry,  
remonstrating crowd, they might have been ter-  
rified into a refusal to work, but, having en-  
tered the city in quiet, it was more likely that  
they would have the courage to go to their work  
and stick to their places.

It was too late for them to go to work upon  
the day of their arrival, but everybody knew  
that an attempt would be made to start the  
Cascade Mills on the following morning, and all  
manner of precautions were taken to prevent any  
outbreak at that time.

During the rest of the afternoon and evening,  
subsequent to the arrival of the knobsticks, ex-  
tra policemen were stationed near the tenement  
houses to which they had been taken for tem-  
porary quarters, and the guards at the mill itself  
were doubled.

The unusual display of force by the authorities  
seemed to have its effect, for White River was  
never more orderly than on that night.

Hardly an arrest was made, and, although sub-  
stantially all the idle population was upon the  
streets, there was no disposition to collect in  
crowds, and there was very little loud talking;  
nevertheless, a great deal of work was being  
done by the strikers.

The leaders had a firm control over their fol-  
lowers, and the quiet of White River on that  
night was attained by the express command of  
those who represented the striking employees.

Whether they were sincere or not cannot be  
told, but the leaders expressly instructed their  
followers that there must be no rioting.

"Of course," they added, "we've a right to be  
on the public roads tomorrow morning, and, natu-  
rally enough, we'll be interested to see what  
takes place at the Cascade Mills, but, whatever  
happens, there must be no trouble."

Doubtless some of the men to whom these in-  
structions were given took them in earnest, but  
there were plenty of others who smiled signifi-  
cantly and remarked that they would be on hand  
in the morning.

Meantime, a few of the leaders were busy far  
into the evening in visiting the newcomers and  
laying the situation before them. In this it is  
only fair to say that no threats were used.

The imported laborers appeared to be mostly  
single men or men who had left their families  
behind; a few had brought their wives and chil-  
dren with them, and, odd as it may seem, it  
was these few who were most moved by the  
arguments of the White River men.

"It's pretty hard," said one of them, whose  
wife and three children stood by during the con-  
versation, "to see why I should give up a chance  
to support my family for the sake of you people  
who have got homes, and who have deliberately  
given up the chance to work."

The strikers answered this with the familiar  
but often effective argument that wage-earners  
should stand together against the oppression of  
the wealthy.

"It seems hard to us," said the White River  
men, "who are trying to make our employers  
pay us enough to live on, to see our only chance  
for a living taken away by men who are willing  
to work for less than will give them decent food  
and lodgings."

If the entire body of newcomers had been made  
up of men who had brought their families with  
them, it seems possible that the strikers might  
have persuaded them to refuse to go to work,  
but the great majority of the newcomers insolu-  
ently refused to listen to the arguments, declar-  
ing that they had a right to work when they  
found the chance to do so, and that they did not  
intend to permit themselves to be prevented from  
working.

It did not take very much shrewdness on the  
part of the strike leaders to perceive that these  
men had been carefully picked for the work they  
were to do.

They had not come from far away to the  
north in response to a general invitation to  
laborers, but they had been selected carefully by  
an agent of Mr. Harding, who had sought to get  
men as bold and desperate as the leaders of his  
own strikers.

The latter even suspected that the newcomers  
were not competent to run the machines in the  
factory, but were brought on solely on account  
of their fighting qualities, so as to give an appear-  
ance of success to the attempt to start the mills.

"It's just like that cold-blooded monster, Hard-  
ing," said one man; "all he wants to do is to  
get his machines going, no matter whether they  
run right or wrong."

"That he knows will break the backbone of the  
strike. Then, just as soon as it is clear that  
the new men can't run the machines properly,  
he'll discharge them without a warning, and he'll  
count on getting us skilled workmen back in our  
old places at lower wages than we had before."

This was a shrewd guess, for that, in fact,  
was substantially Mr. Harding's plan.

The sun had hardly risen next morning when  
the imported laborers began to make their way  
toward the Cascade Mills.

They went in groups, and walked quickly, ac-  
companied in most instances by one or two po-  
licemen.

At first it seemed as if their way was to be  
unimpeded, for the streets were deserted, save  
by bands of other laborers going to their work  
in mills that were not on strike.

Among the newcomers there were some faces  
that wore expressions of great anxiety, but for  
the most part the men looked either confident  
or indifferent.

There were no women among them.

The various groups met at a point a few hun-  
dred yards from the mill gates, and then in a  
compact crowd they all moved onward together.  
Up to this time hardly a sign of a striker had  
been seen, but of a sudden the street filled with  
them; they poured in from alleys and intersect-  
ing streets ahead of the strangers, and speedily  
formed a solid wall from one side to the other.

It was like a narrow pass among the moun-  
tains, for the newcomers had no choice but to  
force their way through, unless, indeed, they  
could make a circuit of more than a mile through  
other streets and approach the mill from the  
rear, but if that had been attempted the strikers  
would have faced about and met them farther  
up the street.

The strikers did not take threatening attitudes,  
and they were not armed with clubs, but it was  
menacing even to see them in that dense array  
holding the pass against the invaders.

At first there were no gestures, but presently,  
as the police gathered at the head of the crowd  
of newcomers and proceeded forward, the strikers  
shook their fists in the air and a great cry of  
"Knobstick, knobstick!" belched forth.

Many of the strangers halted and some seemed  
on the point of turning back, but in the rear  
of the invading column were some of the sturdi-  
est, and these pushed their more timid com-  
panions on.

The officer in command of the police detach-  
ment cried as he advanced: "Clear the road  
there! Move on, every one of you!"

It was significant of the order-loving dispo-  
sition of American citizens that this command  
from recognized authority produced a momentary  
effect.

The front rank of the strikers wavered and  
most of the men fell back; they were there to  
oppose these strangers and prevent them from  
taking the possibility of employment from them-  
selves, but it was quite another thing to oppose  
the law of the city and so of the state and  
country.

"Hold fast," cried an angry, commanding  
voice from among the strikers, and Dick Cleaver  
forced his way to the front, waving his arms  
and crying out to his followers to be men "And  
show these tools of robbing capital that White  
River workmen were not to be trampled on for-  
ever!"

His words were vain-glorious and foolish, per-  
haps, but his example was inspiring, for with  
all his faults, Cleaver, under excitement, had a  
certain brute courage that could not but exact  
the respect of his followers.

Pressing after him to the front rank were  
half-a-dozen others who shared his extreme views  
and who were equally desperate.

"If we yield now," they cried, "we're done  
forever! Might as well have it out now while  
we've got a chance to make a hopeless fight  
afterward, men."

The police drew their clubs and marched on.  
They were met stubbornly by about their own  
number, consisting of Cleaver and his closest  
friends.

The great majority of the strikers, although  
they made a momentary advance to support their  
leaders, were still influenced by the presence of  
authority in the presence of these policemen, and  
they, therefore, hesitated, while many of them  
actually retreated toward the mill gates.

For a moment there was a bit of a struggle  
between the policemen and Cleaver's friends; then  
the latter, perceiving that they were not backed  
up properly by their associates, and suffering  
too, from bruised heads and arms, fell back, and  
the whole crowd of strikers gradually receded,  
still shouting "Knobstick!" but making no further  
resistance.

The knobsticks themselves pressed close on after  
the policemen, and, although a handful slipped  
out of the procession and darted up intersecting  
streets, the great majority arrived at the vicinity  
of the mill gates in good order.

There the strikers made another stand, but  
the police quickly cleared a way to the gates,  
which were thrown open, and the next moment  
the front line of knobsticks turned from the  
street to pass in.

At this sight, even those among the strikers  
who still respected and feared the law, threw  
their prudence to the winds.

Like the bursting of a dam, they rushed from  
the opposite sidewalk and fell upon the invad-  
ing knobsticks furiously. The latter, impelled by  
the instinct of self-defense, faced about and tried  
to beat off their adversaries.

The police who had undertaken to form a  
guard at either side of the mill gates now  
endeavored to get into line again so as to charge  
upon the strikers, but the riot had become too  
thick for them, and the most they could do was  
to strike out individually and club those whom  
they could reach.

The knobsticks themselves, trying to get with-  
in the shelter of the mill yard, surged upon  
the police and prevented them from fighting at  
the best advantage.

It all took place with amazing quickness, and  
in the first instant when the trouble began it  
really looked as if the strikers would beat back  
the greater part of the knobsticks and disperse  
them.

Cleaver, finding himself reinforced and sus-  
tained by his followers, made straight for the  
mill gates, determined to prevent even one of  
the knobsticks from getting inside.

He managed to catch one of the knobsticks by  
the coat collar and dealt him a hard blow on  
the side of his head. The knobstick, almost  
stunned, staggered against a policeman, thus pre-  
venting the latter for the moment from raising  
his club upon Cleaver.

Then from out of the mill yard half-a-dozen  
men came running at full speed. They were a  
part of the watchmen, and Ralph Harding was  
their leader.

Ralph saw Cleaver's assault upon the knob-  
stick, and perceived that he was the mainspring  
of the riot.

Without a word and without hesitation, Ralph  
leaped at him, parrying a blow that Cleaver  
aimed at him as soon as he saw himself attacked  
by the mill owner's son.

The next instant Ralph's right fist landed plump  
on Cleaver's mouth, and it had hardly left its  
imprint there before his left hand closed upon  
Cleaver's throat, and then, as if his arm had  
been driven by machinery, he rained blow upon  
blow until Cleaver's face fairly glowed with  
bruises.

Ralph's watchmen worked mainly at hustling  
the knobsticks inside the main yard, for the un-  
expected sortie of men from within the gates  
had been seen by the strikers, and it had caused  
them no little consternation.

Those near the front realized that Cleaver,  
their most vigorous leader, was getting much the  
worst of it, and, although some pressed forward  
to help him, they were met by several of the  
police who by this time had managed to get  
together.

Exhausted at length by his own efforts, Ralph  
pushed Cleaver from him, and the strike leader  
staggered back, bleeding and almost blinded.

Then panic took the strikers, and they melted  
away as suddenly as they had assembled.

Some of those who could not run fast enough  
were arrested, and others were pursued by police-  
men far up the street.

The knobsticks poured into the mill yard, the  
gates were shut, and a few minutes later the  
air vibrated with the rattle of machines within  
the factory.

Cleaver was among those arrested, for he had  
been so battered and exhausted by Ralph's as-  
sault that he was unable to get away.

The patrol wagon, summoned by telephone from  
the mill office at the first signs of trouble, came  
up just after the dispersal of the strikers, and  
the prisoners were all put aboard this.

Ralph himself helped to lift Cleaver into the  
wagon, and even tied his own handkerchief about  
Cleaver's forehead to protect it against the cold.

This act, and, in fact, the entire scene, had  
at least one deeply interested spectator.

Almost opposite the Cascade Mill gates was a  
tenement house belonging to another mill; its  
windows were crowded with curious, interested  
faces as soon as the trouble began, and among  
them was that of Beth.

Hearing from her neighbors all about the ar-  
rival of imported laborers and about the plans  
for intercepting them, she had known to a cer-  
tainty that there would be violence in the morn-  
ing.

Beth was still regarded as a striker, but, being  
a woman, it was not expected that she was to  
take part in the open demonstration; that was  
reserved wholly for the men.

Great numbers of the women operatives, how-  
ever, were in the vicinity, and some of them,  
like Beth, had gone to the tenements of friends  
in neighboring houses to find places whence they  
could view the scene undisturbed.

Beth had risen early and gone to an ac-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 24.)









### Comfort's Information Bureau

Under this heading all questions by COMFORT subscribers on subjects not related to the special departments elsewhere in the paper will be answered, as far as may be. COMFORT readers are advised to read carefully the advertisements in this paper, as they will often find in them what they seek through their questions addressed to this Bureau. They will thus save time, labor and postage.

No attention will be given any inquiry which lacks the sender's full name and address, but we will print only initials if so requested.

T. D. C. Kerens, Mo.—Booker T. Washington, whose name is probably known to more people than that of any other man of the colored race, was born in Hale's Ford, Va., of African descent, in 1859. He graduated from Hampton Institute in 1875 and married Miss Maggie J. Murphy in 1893. He taught the young people of his race at Hampton until he was elected head of Tuskegee Institute, which he organized, and of which he served as head until his death in November, 1915. Mr. Washington is generally considered to have done more for the advancement of the colored people of the South than had been accomplished in several past generations. Graduates of the great institution he founded are now carrying on the ideals and methods of Tuskegee in many paths and professions. During his life he lectured widely, and was the author of many books dealing with his race, himself and the work at Tuskegee. The best known of these books are "Up From Slavery," and "The Future of the American Negro." Mr. Washington and his work were particularly admired by Theodore Roosevelt, who, while President, had Mr. Washington as his guest at the White House.

Mrs. J. H. Lantham, Mo.—The coin you describe is a silver piece issued during the reign of Frederic VII of Denmark, who died in 1863. A Half Rigsdaler has a value of about twenty-eight cents in our money. The coin is not now in use in Denmark.

C. B. L. Kaynor, W. Va.—Seventy-five to a hundred thousand pounds of sheet mica are produced in this country each year. The deposits of this mineral are generally found in blocks occurring in a coarse granite. The preparing of the mica for market is accomplished by the simple process of freeing the blocks from adhering rock and then splitting the mica into sheets by wedges and heavy knives. In marketing, the mica is cut into sheets of various sizes and placed in packages of one pound each. The wholesale value of a pound of mica is at present from five to ten dollars a pound—depending upon size and clearness of the sheets. The war has considerably increased the price.

Mrs. T. F. Argenta, Ark.—Because the mole lives principally upon earthworms, he makes, in raising his food, long tunnels that do much damage to lawns and gardens. About the only known method of dealing with the pest is by traps placed in the small tunnels. A simple, specially designed trap is sold for this purpose by firms dealing in garden supplies. Small pieces of meat treated with strychnine may be placed in the tunnels to serve as poisons. But, like rats, moles are cunning about touching such food. The extermination of the animal, where well established, is a difficult problem. Moles breed twice a year, and four to five young are produced at a birth.

L. E. Leontev, Ind.—Some time during the summer, coming from a modern drug shop some formaldehyde with directions how to use it for purposes of disinfection. Try the effect of this of one room where the law are situated. If the odor and windows of the room must be tightly covered while the operation is being performed. Afterwards, paint the floors, all wood-work and cracks in the woodwork. See article in March COMFORT entitled "Killing the House of Butterflies."—Treatment advised there for bedbugs will destroy any kind of insect pests.

A. B. W., Asheville, Ala.—Surely you should not forget the name of Chateau Thierry in France, where in June, 1918, the U. S. Marines drove the German forces back a mile on a two-mile front.

Mrs. H. S. M., Mt. Harris, Cal.—As long as ten years ago, and in many different places, talking machines have been used in connection with moving pictures. The result has never proved popular, however. The public has grown too used to a certain rapidity of action in the photo drama, which action is necessarily made more slow by attempting to time it to the spoken voice—or a reproduction of such voice.

L. McB., Noblesville, Ind.—Manuscripts submitted for publication should be typewritten, double spaced, upon one side of paper preferably eight and one half by eleven inches. The address of the sender should appear upon the manuscript, which should be sent flat or folded, never rolled, with postage enclosed for its return if not accepted.

Mrs. T. H. Granite, Ia.—If your cabbage were slightly frozen before you gathered them, they were certain to decay. There is no better way to keep them than to pile them up, with roots attached, in a dry, cool cellar. If you have so few heads that you can place each one separately, this will aid in their preservation. (2) Any plant lice may be exterminated by blowing tobacco smoke over the plant and washing the leaves with a solution of lukewarm water and soap.

Mrs. J. B. P., Scottsville, Va.—Trees bearing nuts are of slow growth. The black walnut, however, grows much faster than the ordinary walnut or hickory. Despite this, you must not expect to be able to gather walnuts from your trees before they have been set out at least twelve years. This is allowing for the most favorable growing conditions. A black walnut does not mind a fairly moist soil.

M. R. Houlton, Me.—The Smalcaldic League was an alliance made in 1531 by a number of Protestant princes and cities to defend the Protestant religion and political freedom against the power of Charles V. The League was successful against the Emperor—principally because he had his hands full at the time in a struggle with the French and Turks. So, making the best of the situation, he acknowledged the claims

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of the League and granted the peace of Nuremberg. (2) The term "party" or "contrahent" simply means "contracting party," "contrahent" being an obsolete form of the word "contracting." (3) The Culdees were anchorite monks who made their appearance in Scotland in the eighth and ninth centuries. They are supposed, by historians, to have come from Ireland. At the end of about four hundred years they totally disappeared, having been absorbed by other orders—many of them becoming followers of St. Augustine. The Culdees established monasteries which were really villages ruled over by abbots, who were often laymen and good executives. The mystery of the coming of the Culdees and their disappearance has given rise to a legend that they were particularly holy men and followers of the primitive Christian faith. Several books have been written about these strange monks of long ago.

J. W., Paoli, Ind.—All of your questions relating to the regulations regarding fourth-class postmasters and the conduct of their offices can be best answered by C. R. Hodges, Supt. Division Postmasters' Appointments, Post Office Dept., Washington, D. C.

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## What She Lived For

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22.)

quaintance whose tenement was in the top story of the building opposite the mill gates. Among all the faces that looked down upon the brief conflict hers was the gravest, but her eyes burned brightly when Ralph issued from the mill yard, leading the sortie that turned the tide in favor of the employers.

Who shall say what were her emotions and thoughts as she saw the mill owner's son, who had offered his love to her, fighting like a demon and completely overwhelming that comrade of her toil who had also offered his love to her, and who, during her recent distressing experiences, had been so faithful in standing by her and giving her every friendly aid in his power?

Beth's usually rosy cheeks were pale when at length she went homeward through the deserted streets.

She told her mother briefly about the conflict, but she did not enter much into details, and she omitted entirely any reference to the special fight between Ralph and Dick.

For an hour or two after breakfast she was silent and thoughtful. At length she put on her things and went out, telling her mother that she had a business errand to do.

Her errand took her to police headquarters, where she asked the officer in charge what she must do in order to supply ball for Cleaver.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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### Easter Monday's Egg-Rolling

By Myra Kenton Lowden

THE first Monday after Easter is the occasion for a delightful time by the children who live at Washington. They assemble on the sloping and spacious grounds of the White House and speedily begin various games or contests.

Apparently the game that young America likes best to play on the lawn about the President's mansion is egg-rolling. The children separate into groups of three or four. Each child rolls an egg down the slope. The youngster whose egg reaches the foot of the hill without injury takes those cracked in the downward journey. The eggs, of course, are hard boiled.

Another game for two is played by knocking the eggs together. Each child holds an egg firmly in his hand so that only the small end is visible. Then the two eggs are struck against each other until one breaks, when the victor adds it to his stock or eats it on the spot.

Some boys vie with each other as to who can eat the largest number of eggs. Others take pride in big collections of many-colored eggs. However that may be, Tuesday's sun finds the lawn looking like Joseph's coat and the caretakers at the White House getting ready to clean it up.

There are other games besides egg-rolling, which is the chief diversion of youthful America at that time. Some of the contests emphasize running. Then they play "Bunching Eggs," "Touch," or "Cook of All Eggs."

Perhaps while the kiddies roll their eggs on the White House lawns they will also play pranks on their companions.

Or (dreadful thought!) there may be no egg-rolling in 1919. Because of the war, food is precious and eggs are costly. It may be considered wise to omit Easter Monday; if so, dozens of children will be disappointed.

Let us hope that after the war all the joyous holidays of all the countries in the world will be resumed. It is a serious condition when people everywhere must cease to play.

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**Book No. 12** shows many beautiful yokes, boudoir caps, medallions, tassels, scarves, slippers, handkerchiefs, towels, birds, butterflies and trees; 25 designs for any use and a rich file alphabet. 20 pages—over 100 designs.

**Book No. 13** contains a rich selection of lingerie and linens, including edgings, yokes, caps, aprons, slippers, table runners, bedspreads, towels, pillow slips, doilies, etc. 16 pages—33 designs.

**Book No. 14** shows edgings, medallions, ties, doilies, insertions, filet yokes for the child and full size all in crochet, and edgings, insertions and medallions in tatting. 16 pages—75 designs.

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## Comfort's League of Cousins

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21.)

The affectionate regard they displayed for me. They were fine, clean, upstanding, unassuming, modest, manly fellows and I would to God that all Uncle Sam's sons measured up to their standards. Talking of aviation, it may interest you to know that there are regular lines of air planes carrying passengers between London and Paris, for \$150 for the round trip. They make the round trip between breakfast and late dinner, and passengers have a stop-over of four hours in which to attend to business. Another British company is conducting an air service between London and Delhi, India, by way of Marseilles, Brindisi, Cairo, Damascus, Bagdad, Bushire, Bandar Abbas, and Karachi, a distance of some 4,000 miles. General Salmon, of the British army, recently flew 4,000 from Cairo to Calcutta. We, as usual are dragging behind in this new and wonderful field of human enterprise. Get out your atlases and follow the routes of these human birds.

JACKSONVILLE, R. R. 1, TEXAS.

DEAR UNCLE CHARLIE: Our farm consists of seventy-five acres. We have a large peach orchard and expect to get about one thousand bushels this year. Every one down here has from one to twelve acres of tomatoes. First we plant them in a hot bed in February and in March put them in the cold frames and then in April they are put in the open fields. After three weeks we begin pruning them and they must be pruned every week until they get four clusters, then we stick them. So you see they are lots of trouble. I think that the talks you have given on the war have been fine. Have any of the cousins ever used an ear phone for the deaf? If anyone has, I would like to hear from them, as I am deaf. I think your story book is just fine. I thought "Woman Against Woman" was the best of the stories. I think the postal law that Congress passed very unjust and I hope they will repeal it.

Lila, your account of tomato culture is intensely interesting to us who live in the cities. Until I read your letter I always thought tomatoes grew in cans. It seems to me that those tomatoes are very fortunate to be in nice hot beds in February, considering the scarcity of coal in other sections of the country. It must take a lot of coal to keep four acres of tomatoes warm. It was awfully cruel of you to drag those tomatoes out of their nice hot beds and put them in the cold frames in chilly March. They must have been a hardy lot or they would have died of pneumonia. So you prune your tomatoes, do you? Does not that sort of spoil the taste? I like prunes and I like tomatoes, but somehow I don't like them mixed. You say the tomatoes must be pruned every week until they get four clusters. Does that mean four clusters of prunes or four clusters of tomatoes? Pardon me, Lila, if I display an alarming amount of ignorance on these matters, but you see city folks don't know anything about such things. In a patriotic endeavor to help Mr. Hoover and the country generally, Billy the Goat is trying to raise a string bean in our back yard. The back yard is so small there is only room for one bean. So far I have paid out four dollars for string, but no bean has been seen so far. It seems to me that bean has been stringing me. Too bad you are deaf, dear. You have my sympathy.

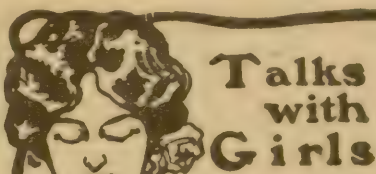
TAYLORVILLE, N. C.

DEAR UNCLE CHARLIE: I am starting the year 1919 in the best way I know how by joining the League of Cousins. I have been a reader of COMFORT for a long time but have never attempted to write you and I hope this letter will escape Billy the Goat, for I certainly think it would be hard for him to digest. I am one of the fattest little girls you ever saw. I am seventeen years old and weigh 164 pounds. I am an only child but would love to have some brothers and sisters. Can't you persuade Della Pickard, who has twelve brothers and sisters, to divide with me? Uncle Charlie, do you like Germans? Well, I don't, and especially I dislike the Kaiser. Well, I will close now, hoping you and Billy the Goat had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

CHANET B. BARPE.

So, Chaney, you are one of the "fattest" little girls you ever saw, are you? Well, we are all more or less the victims of fate, but not all victims of fate. Write "fattest," my dear, next time, not "fattest." The body should be comfortably clothed with a fair amount of adipose tissue, but too much fat, especially as one gets older, is not always a sign of good health. The more fat there is on the body the harder that little pump, the heart, has to work to force the life-giving blood into all the tissues. To be healthy, one should be neither too fat nor too thin. You see, it is the happy medium between extremes that we should seek in almost everything in this life if we desire to travel the road that leads to true happiness. Is the rule for exercise and avoid starchy foods, is the rule for those having a tendency to take on too much fat. Some hints were, as is customary with the lions, practically starved to death. During the period of starvation, though utterly exhausted, they were made to carry heavy steel rails behind the German lines and within range of the fire of their own comrades. Scores fell to the ground from weakness and were crushed to death by the weight of the loads they attempted to carry. One British prisoner who survived this awful ordeal and who had, before his capture, been a big upstanding, fleshy man, when returned with other prisoners to England, weighed 64 pounds—100 pounds less, Chaney, than you weigh. If you had belonged to Della Pickard's family, where the grub is divided among twelve kids, you would have been so busy hustling for your share you would be likely to resemble an animated toothpick. I know a fat lady who took horseback exercises to reduce flesh. The experiment was a great success—the horse lost a hundred pounds. Of course I like all Americans of German birth or descent who are loyal to this country. Some of my very dearest friends—one of them, from Berlin is sitting by my bedside at the present moment—are Americans of German blood. They are, however, real and not

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 27.)



## Talks with Girls

Conducted by Cousin Marion

In writing this department always sign your true name and give your address; if not, your letter will receive no attention. Name will not be published.

HERE seems to be a general spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction among girls of the present day, and no less than seven out of this month's letters have told me how unhappy they are at home, and how badly they are treated, etc., etc., and want to know whether they should leave home or not. Here is a message from one of the cousins, A Teacher, Austin, Texas, to all the other cousins: "There is one last thing I wish to say, and I wish I could shout it from the housetops: Do not become too discouraged with your loved ones and your homes too quickly. Oftentimes this can be ascribed to youthful dissatisfaction only. Time will reveal this true." While you are thinking this over, I'll go to work on your other problems.

GOLDEN CURLE, Oregon.—The poet sings—so we are told, though I never heard one sing—that "there's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream," and your vision of marital happiness is too beatific for words. Here it is: A girl of fourteen is to be married in June to a boy of fifteen, whose sole worldly possessions consist of a 1914-model Ford and a cow, model unknown, and they plan to peddle groceries. Such foresight is really remarkable. When you get stuck in the mud, I suppose you'll hitch Friend Cow on and let her pull you out; and you can sell milk, as well. I expect to take an automobile trip next summer and I wish you'd tell me where I can get a good all-around cow, like yours. Prefer one named Angelina, as that was always my favorite name for a cow. Seriously, Golden Curle, don't you think it would be much better to wait a few years, five, anyway, before getting married? You will be older and wiser then, and in the meantime don't exchange anything but pleasant smiles, even if your mother doesn't object if you exchange kisses.

UNHAPPY SCHOOL TEACHER, TEXAS.—I think perhaps your soldier boy has written and his letters were lost or delayed. Have a little more faith in him if you love him; but how do you know you do if you've never seen him? He may not be at all like his letters, so don't fall in love so deeply that you cannot get out again.

NORA, S. DAK.—Don't take him back on his terms. You will be sorry if you do.

LONESOME, OKLA.—Indeed, there isn't any harm in going to church with a young man you are engaged to. In fact, I think it is perfectly lovely. But you shouldn't be engaged to him if you don't know whether you will take him or not, just because he is poor. Is he any poorer now than when you became engaged to him?

DIMPLES, OKLA.—It's no use—we've got to hand it to the West for being progressive. Here's a girl, fourteen years old, who says she has been engaged to a man of forty for two years, and they go to balls every Saturday night and "return back" about 3.30 A. M., and they swing "waist swings," and she wants to know if that is proper. I can't say, for I'm not familiar with waist swings, but a girl of fourteen should be busy with her studies and not be thinking about beaux, least of all engaged to a man so much older than she is. Do you call him Grandpa?

VIOLET, N. DAK.—If I had a thirteen-year-old daughter who was "noted for her beauty," as you say you are, I'd do just as your mother does—shoot away every young man who looked at her. It's hard luck, Violet, but you must expect to pay for having such fatal beauty.

BLONDE, ARK.—No, indeed, there is no harm in going on a marshmallow toast (aren't they delicious?) with your boy friend and another girl and boy, and staying until three o'clock—in the afternoon. If you mean 3 A. M., it is decidedly wrong.

F. W., MONTANA.—Your mother is right, as mothers invariably are, and you should pay no attention to girls who criticize your size and the way you do your hair. It really doesn't concern them in the least. (2) Go to high school first and then to college. (3) It is much more sensible to ride astride. Of course you wear a sweet skirt.

SWEET SIXTEEN, TEXAS.—Forewarned is forearmed, they say, and if you know you are easily influenced and can be coaxed into letting boys hug and kiss you, just make up your mind you aren't going to let them, no matter how much they coax. Don't have a "long talk" with the boy who kissed and beg him not to tell. If he is the right sort he won't tell, anyway, and, if he isn't, it won't do any good to ask him not to tell, and besides, if you indulged in a long talk with him, he might kiss you again.

PERPLEXED, OKLAHOMA.—You will be more than perplexed if you don't watch your step, and, worse than that, you will be a thief. That doesn't sound nice, does it? But you are stealing a husband from a wife and robbing a little helpless baby of its father. If he is sincere in his affection for you he certainly isn't honorable, but I think the chances are good that he tells his wife of the silly little girl he has met and how he jollies her along and they have a good laugh over your foolishness.

SUG, TEXAS.—It is for you to decide whether or not you want such a tyrannical sweetheart. He is too young, anyway. If you value his "big car" more than you do your freedom and self-respect, you will keep right on letting him dictate to you and kiss you good night, "so he won't get angry," otherwise you will tell him where to get off. "Scuse the slang, dearies, but I mean that you should tell him you don't care enough about him or his car to buy either or both with kisses, and he can get cross if he wants to. You should manifest concert. (2) It may not be ill-mannered for a young man to put his hand into a girl's pocket to get her handkerchief for her but it seems rather unnecessary unless the girl is unable to get it for herself. In that case I suppose he would be obliged to wipe her nose. Did he do that, too?

MYRTLE, N. C.—I am so glad you are going to college next year. Perhaps next time you write you won't spell it "college." Remember that Katherine Booth says about pimples and blackheads.

BROWN BYES, OKLA.—If you want to humiliate yourself to such an extent as to ask a boy to kiss you, I don't see how I can stop you, but I wouldn't do it if I never was kissed.

TROUBLED HEART, N. C.—Why not have a good heart-to-heart talk with your sweetheart and find out just what the trouble is. Perhaps he feels that he must support his father and mother and does not want to marry you until he can give you a home of your own, and you should love him all the more for that and be willing to wait a reasonable length of time for him.

DIMPLES, NORFOLK, VA.—Doubtless he thinks you are too easy, and that if he could pick you up on a street car anyone else could do the same, and men don't like girls of that sort for "steady" company.

CHUMS OF VIRGINIA.—It was rather a waste of gasoline to ride twenty-five miles for a chew of gum and I hope you weren't unpatriotic enough to do it last summer. It wasn't at all necessary for you to tell me you "didn't love to go to school," for I could tell that from your letter, and some day you will be sorry and you'll be even more sorry for slipping away from home at night and going on joy rides. Brace up, my dears, and be somebody.

SUNSHINE, MINN.—It is for you to decide whether you want to marry a rich man whom you respect, or a poor man whom you love, for you know yourself better than I do.

That's all for this month, and I hope you get as much benefit from the answers as I get pleasure in advising you. And don't forget your umbrellas, girls, for, while April showers bring May-

flowers, they also bring ruin to new hats, and we mustn't have anything like that happen. By, by, COUSIN MARION.

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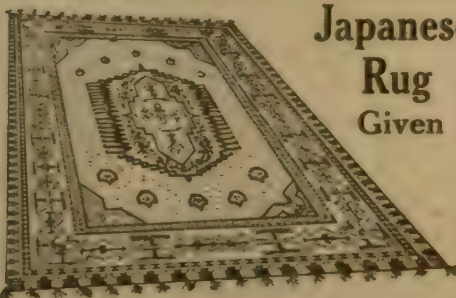
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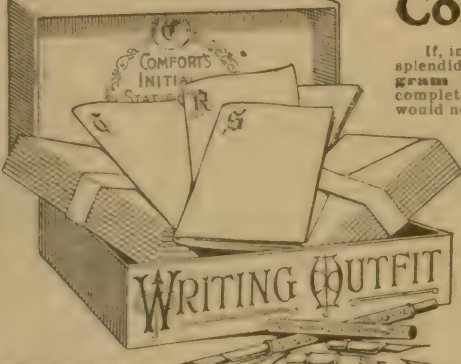
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If, in place of this illustration, we could actually show you this splendid assortment of handsome high-grade embossed monogram initial stationery with envelopes to match and complete outfit of everything you need to write with, you would not believe it possible for us to make such an offer. However, that is just what we are doing and you will miss a big bargain if you don't take advantage of it at once. It is now the height of fashion and evidence of the very best taste to use stationery with your own monogram initial or "crest" on it, so in this big outfit we have arranged to give you two dozen sheets pure white linen stationery 10 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches in size, each sheet beautifully embossed in dainty colors with any monogram initial you desire, two dozen envelopes, one combination sheet guide lines and blotter, same size as stationery, and a complete outfit of writing materials consisting of combination pencil and penholder, one dozen sheet quality steel pens, one pencil and regular penholder. The complete outfit being packed in a tasty box and sent to you by Parcel Post prepaid. You would have to pay many visits to the stores to get together such a splendid assortment of writing material as this and pay a big price for it in the bargain, but COMFORT is always able to buy direct from the manufacturers at wholesale prices and this tells the story how we can afford to give you such big value as a premium for a very small club to COMFORT. Just think how nice it will be when writing to your friends to have your own letter crest monogram initial embossed in colors on this high-grade fine quality stationery. Remember you get one full quire of choice paper and twenty-four envelopes besides all the other articles in this complete writer's outfit so don't hesitate to send for this premium today because you will surely be delighted with it. It is yours free upon the terms of the following

**Club Offer:** For three one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each we will send you this splendid Writing Outfit free by Parcel Post prepaid. When ordering be sure to specify what monogram initial you want. Premium No. 8573. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

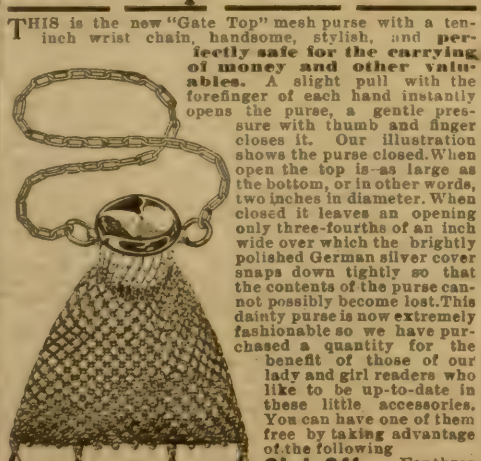
## SCRIM CURTAINS GIVEN!



THE price of cloth has advanced tremendously within the past two years, but that does not prevent us from offering these stylish Scrim Curtains for the ridiculous small club of five. We had these curtains in stock before prices went up—that's the reason. They are full size, each side piece measuring 2 1/2 feet in width and just long enough so they will hang a little below the window-sill. The top piece or "valance," as it is commonly called, is 1 1/2 feet wide and 2 1/2 feet long. The insertion is a 3-inch band of Fillet lace. The color is White or Ecru—whichever you prefer. These Curtains are all the style now, so don't miss this wonderful opportunity to secure one or more of them absolutely free. And be sure to send in your order at once as our supply is limited.

**Club Offer:** For a club of only five one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each, we will send you these stylish Curtains free by parcel post prepaid. Be sure to mention color wanted. Premium No. 7415. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

## Gate Top Mesh Purse



Premium No. 7833

some and stylish Gate Top mesh purse free by Parcel Post prepaid. Premium No. 7833. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

## LOCKET AND CHAIN

For A Club Of 4

Rolled Gold Plate!

Warranted For 5 Years!

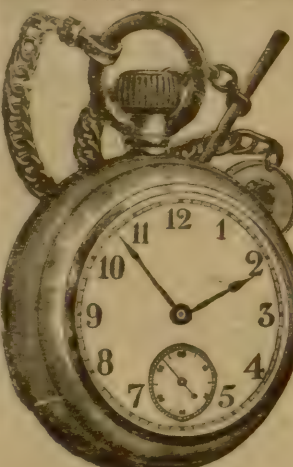
MOST every young lady wants a Locket and Chain. Other styles of neck ornaments may come and go but a gold Locket and Chain is always fashionable, can be worn with any dress and at any season of the year. The locket offered here is one of the latest designs. One side of it is beautifully engraved as shown in the illustration while the other side is plain. It measures exactly one inch in diameter and on the inside there is space for two pictures. The cable chain is 15 inches long and both Chain and locket are made of heavy rolled gold plate that is absolutely guaranteed to

stand an acid test and warranted for five years. It is dainty, refined and attractive and we are sure that it will more than please everybody. This locket and chain guaranteed to be exactly as described is yours free upon the terms of the following

**Club Offer:** For four one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each we will send you this guaranteed rolled gold Locket and Chain free by Parcel Post prepaid. Premium No. 7844. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

## WE GIVE THIS WATCH

For a Club of Seven



Thirty Minutes is a short time, but many have earned one of these watches in less time than that. It is one of the very best watches for time ever offered to our readers, no matter what the price asked for it. We know, of course, there are watches that cost more money, because they are in gold or silver cases, but for practical everyday use they are no better timekeepers. This watch does not keep perfect time, we never saw the watch that did, but it keeps as near perfect time as watches usually do. We have such faith in this watch as a timekeeper that we send with every one a guarantee just as binding as that given with any watch, no matter what make. We are willing to give you this watch if you will do us a slight service, which you can easily do in an hour. We wish to increase our subscription list, and we want the assistance of every reader of this paper to that end. We do not want you to do it for nothing, we will reward you for it. You can easily secure this valuable watch if you will accept the following

**Club Offer:** For only seven one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each, we will send you this handsome guaranteed watch free by parcel post prepaid. Premium No. 7367. Or for eight one-year subscriptions we will send you the watch and a fine chain to go with it. Premium No. 7448. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

## 26-Piece Daisy TABLE SET

Premium No. 74110

Sent To You Prepaid For A Club Of Ten

WE have in the past made many offers of table ware, but this is the first time we have ever been able to offer a complete set of 26 Pieces in return for such a small club of subscriptions. And please don't think that because we are giving away this set on such liberal terms that it is plated on a brass base and consequently will change color and have that "brassy" look just as soon as the plating wears off. This set which we offer you here is plated on a white metal base therefore each and every piece is the same color all the way through and will not show signs of wear, even after years of constant use. As shown in the above illustration there are 26 pieces in this set—6 Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Teaspoons, 6 Tablespoons, 6 Sugar Shell and Butter Knives. Each piece is fast regulation size for family use, the handles are hand-specially embossed and decorated with the beautiful Daisy design which is now so popular and the blades of the knives and the bowls of the teaspoons and tablespoons are perfectly plain and bright polished.



WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

It is only because we buy this set in large quantities direct from the factory that we are able to secure it at a price that enables us to offer it as a premium for so few subscriptions. It is by far the greatest value we have ever offered, in fact we are so sure that it will please and satisfy all who accept this offer we are going to guarantee every set sent out for a period of five years. We will send this beautiful 26-Piece Daisy Set exactly as illustrated and described to any address upon the terms of the following special

**Club Offer:** For a club of ten one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each, we will send you this 26-Piece Daisy Table Set free by Parcel Post prepaid. Premium No. 74110. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

## 96 WAR VIEWS INCLUDED

FREE



See The Wonders Of War Through The Pan-Chro Scope

THE war is over—our boys are coming home—but the tragic scenes of conflict, the desolate ruins of villages and towns, and the thousands upon thousands of miles of devastated country where the tide of battle ebbed and flowed for so many years will live in the memory of every living person of this generation and the next.

Few of us will ever travel to Europe and there, with our own eyes view the actual scenes of the mightiest conflict in history. But you can see them through the Pan-Chro Scope, which is almost as good. The Pan-Chro Scope is a new invention—something like the stereoscope—fitted with twin-stereo lens of wonderful magnifying power. With this Scope we send you 96 different War Views; taken with the Camera. You place the View in the Scope, and immediately you find yourself face to face with an astonishingly life-like scene that resembles a section of a moving picture film. First you are aboard an American warship—next you are looking into a trench "somewhere in France," then you are among the barbed wire entanglements in "No Man's Land," again you are watching house-to-house fighting in a captured French town, and many other scenes of actual warfare, just as interesting and exciting—96 of them in all. The different views take you direct to Belgium, France or wherever the place may be and show you the scenes almost as plainly as though you were there yourself. This Pan-Chro Scope and Views is one of the most wonderful souvenirs of the great war yet produced. Everybody is fascinated with it—men, women, boys and girls alike. We have but a few left—but you can feel sure of getting one if your order is mailed at once.

**CLUB OFFER:** We will send you this Pan-Chro Scope with 96 all different War Views free and prepaid for four one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each. Premium No. 7704. Or for six one-year subscriptions at 35 cents each we will send you the Pan-Chro Scope with 96 War Views, all different. Premium No. 7596. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

## Toilet Set Given

COMB AND BRUSH SET



THIS is a good grade Toilet Set, consisting of comb and brush. The comb is seven inches long, with coarse and fine teeth, and comes in the new popular "Malachite" green finish. The brush is nine inches long, two and a half inches wide, with firm white bristles, and is finished in the same beautiful "Malachite" green, with a silverine shield on the back. We have given away thousands of these sets and it never fails to please.

**CLUB OFFER:** We will send you this Comb and Brush Set free and prepaid for three one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each. Premium No. 8483. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.



## 3-Piece Silver Set Given

MADE of "crushed" silver—the very latest idea. Sugar, Creamer and Tray are full standard size. The Tray is quadruple silver plated and both Sugar and Creamer are quadruple silver plated outside and gold lined inside. A very useful set and a beautiful ornament for the dining table or sideboard.

**CLUB OFFER:** We will send you this Crushed Silver Set free and prepaid for six one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each. Premium No. 7886. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Your Own Birthstone Set In This Stylish Gold Pendant!

Birthstone Pendant And Chain

We Give You Both Pendant and Chain For a Club of Three!

ONE of the most ornaments. Women to be up-to-date are Birthstone pendant and chain. The one of design we found among our approval manufacturer in the 15-inch gold plate is also made of gold own birthstone and underneath the stone is a beautiful int. Having is a list of the twelve and the month which each stones are solitaires and beautiful imitation ever seen. When ordering be sure to mention number of birthstone wanted.

- |            |                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 8173 Jan.  | Garnet, Symbol of Power.         |
| 8183 Feb.  | Amethyst, Symbol of Pure Love.   |
| 8193 March | Aquamarine, Symbol of Courage.   |
| 8203 April | Diamond, Symbol of Purity.       |
| 8213 May   | Emerald, Symbol of Immortality.  |
| 8223 June  | Pearl, Symbol of Long Life.      |
| 8233 July  | Ruby, Symbol of Charity.         |
| 8243 Aug.  | Peridot, Symbol of Happiness.    |
| 8253 Sept. | Sapphire, Symbol of Constancy.   |
| 8263 Oct.  | Opal, Symbol of Hope.            |
| 8273 Nov.  | Topaz, Symbol of Friendship.     |
| 8283 Dec.  | Turquoise, Symbol of Prosperity. |

**CLUB OFFER:** For only three one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each, we will send you a Birthstone Pendant and Chain free by Parcel Post prepaid. Be sure to mention number of stone wanted. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.





## The Family Doctor

The remedies and advice here given are intended only for simple cases; serious cases should be taken to your local doctor. Address The Family Doctor, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. Sign your true name and give your address. Name will not be published.

Mrs. McG., New Orleans, La.—Try sodium salicylate in five-grain doses for the muscular soreness referred to, which is of a rheumatic nature.

Miss H. N. Center, Mo.—One of the best remedies for recent gotrie, is ovarian extract, in two- or five-grain doses, to be taken after meals. Rest and freedom from excitement are very essential. Have your tonsils excised, and your general condition looked after also. The cause of gotrie has not been determined. Increased heart action, with general nervousness, is a general accompaniment of this disease. If rest and all remedies fail, of course the gotrie should be treated surgically.

Mrs. M. L. M., Fordechoe, La.—Auto-intoxication is the result of chemical decomposition of food in the intestines, due to improperly cooked food, too rapid eating, or to the condition of the internal organs which have to do with the digestion of food, through lack of proper ferments, bile, etc. The cure for it is in the finding out what foods will be properly digested, in the given case, slow mastication of food, proper cathartics, when needed to remove waste and irritating accumulations of undigested foods, etc., in the intestines. Regimen and care are the prerequisites in all cases.

Mrs. J. W. W., Ganswoort, Ky.—Try sponging the entire body with soda water—use a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to the quart of water. After the bath, apply Lassar's Paste to the pimples or itchy places. The paste should be diluted with vaseline, using about one part of the paste to five of vaseline.

Miss A. B. A., Staunton, Va.—Try drinking skimmed milk every alternate day. Use only one quart of the milk, and divide the quart in four parts, drinking one part in the morning, one part at noon, the third part at four o'clock and the last on retiring, to reduce flesh. This diet may also help the bed wetting. You can also try petroleum extract, under a doctor's advice, for the bed wetting.

Miss O. S., Mt. Holly, N. C.—Use the skim-milk diet, referred to in COMFORT no often, for reducing flesh. Drink one quart a day on alternate days. Make this your only food and drink on these days, and eat sparingly on the other days.

Miss N. N., Johnsonburg, Pa.—Try the skim-milk diet, noted in this number in several cases, and have your legs and arms massaged. You might also apply a cold douche to the spine on retiring. After using the douche, dry with a harsh, rough towel.

Miss P. R., Waterbury, Conn.—For reduction of bodily weight, try drinking one quart of skimmed milk on alternate days, to the exclusion of all other foods on those days. This will also tend to reduce the bust.

Mrs. G. D. W., Vernon, Colo.—Cannot advise you as to the remedies for flesh reduction mentioned, but in the main they are useless and harmful. Try the skimmed milk diet on alternate days, as so often referred to in COMFORT.

MISS SARAH K., Star, Texas.—A birth mark can be removed almost, if not quite, by the use of carbon dioxide snow. This method leaves practically no scar, it used properly by one skilled in its use.

MISS G. O., Hawthorne, Fla.—Warts come from various causes. Yours seem to be connected with some blood trouble. You should have a Wasserman test made by a good pathologist, before you do anything more locally.

MR. G. S., Cataub, West. Va.—COMFORT does not sell or send any medicine at any price.

Mrs. V. V., Blainsville, Tenn.—Try net to be self-conscious and the rash of blood to the face will become modified. Stop, in other words, being so introspective and forget it.

Mrs. B., Ryegate, Mont.—As a rule, pains from intestinal adhesions are best left alone. Possibly gentle massage might break up some and help you generally.

Miss S. J. P., Winton, N. C.—For the pimples on the back, that scab over, use a ten per cent. ointment of white precipitate. Apply at night only. Other trouble is probably of rheumatic origin. Try five-grain capsules of sodium salicylate three times a day after meals, also drink two quarts of water daily to wash out any accumulation of uric acid in the system.

### Bad Color Scheme

"The man I am engaged to has been terribly wild, but is going to turn over a new leaf."  
"Don't put your trust in such a bad color scheme. Rosy futures seldom grow on a purple past."—Baltimore American.

### Some Cat

Mrs. Eames R. Hopkins of Rutland, Vt., has a full blooded Angora cat, which is said to be the largest in the state. The cat is thirty-six inches in length from the tip of its tail to the end of its nose and weighs twenty-one and one half pounds. Its fur is five inches in length.

### LOOK YOUR BEST.

Make sure of smooth white arms, face and neck in spite of sallowness, blotches, freckles, blackheads etc. If you want to be charming and attractive—Don't pay 50c but send 10c at once for sealed Package, which will transform your appearance instantly. Warranted. TOILET COMPOUND CO. Box 1927A, Boston, Mass.

**WRIST WATCH FREE**  
You can get this fine Wrist Watch or other beautiful watch guaranteed for 5 years. Also Lace Curtains, Rogers' Silver Sets, fine Locks, etc. La Vallieres and many other valuable presents for selling our beautiful Art and Religious pictures at 10c each. Order 20 pictures today and when sold, send us the \$2.00 and choose the premium wanted, according to big list. MAY ART CO., Dept. 10, CHICAGO.

**WATCH, RING GIVEN AND CHAIN**  
We positively give a genuine American Stem Wind and Set Watch, beautifully designed case, warranted time-keeper, 5-year guarantee; Sparkling Set or Plain Ring all set with diamonds or pearls. Jewelry articles at 10c each. When sold send \$2.00 and we'll send Watch & Ring. Ladies or Gent. Write to chain. Home Supply Co., Dept. 402, Chicago, Ill.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at drug stores.

**College bred Rabbits**  
What training is to man scientific breeding is to animal. We sell breeding stock reasonable, and so good is the demand we guarantee to buy back young at \$10 per trio. One doe will raise 25 to 40 yearly. Particulars and book on Scientific Breeding, 50 cents.  
**TEXAS MILITARY COLLEGE**  
Scientific Breeding Department C, Terrell, Texas

## Comfort's League of Cousins

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25.)

fake Americans, and if they could get their hands on the Kaiser and all those who sympathize with him, both here and in the Fatherland, there would be something doing, believe me.

JANUARY 2, 1919.

DEAR UNCLE CHARLIE:

I am crazy about your department and am disgusted with that coward "Uster be Reader," whose letter appeared in January COMFORT. Whoever wrote it ought to be ashamed of him or herself. If the writer is so crazy about the Beast of Berlin why doesn't she go and live in Germany? I would be ashamed to call myself American and then uphold the Kaiser and all the terrible things he has done after murdering innocent women and children. What a nerve, for anyone to call herself an admirer of him and an endorser of his bloody deeds. I think it is perfectly horrible. My mother does not call the COMFORT paper unfit to read. I wish that "Uster be Reader" could know how I, and doubtless millions more, feel, and would have the courage to sign her name. But then, who would expect courage from anyone who would write such a contemptible letter as that.

Sincerely,  
BEULAH F. CONNALLY.

Beulah, I am delighted at the contents of your letter, but, like so many other of my correspondents, you forgot to give your address. Doubtless the address could have been found on the envelope which contained your letter, but since the "flu" epidemic has been raging, Maria has destroyed all envelopes, for though it is easy to disinfect a letter it is hard to sterilize the interior of an envelope. A lot of Huns in this country, who, through fear of punishment, kept their tongues from wagging while the war was on, have been very bold since the armistice was signed, but an armistice is only a suspension of hostilities and not a treaty of peace. Pro-German propaganda, which was suppressed in a measure during the war, has broken out again with all its old virulence. The Huns without and the Huns within are still impudent, brazen, sassy and arrogant. The Hartford Courant refers to them as "uncrushed vipers." Because we did not go to Berlin and do in Germany what Germany did in Belgium and France, the Huns still believe they are victorious, though Marshal Foch said if he had ten days more he could have rounded up the whole bunch and compelled the surrender of the entire German forces. The Allies, however, had shed enough good blood on these thieves, robbers and rapers, and Foch (foolishly, I fear) let the murderers go. Like a gentleman and a soldier, he did not care to sacrifice another decent life on these inhuman and loathsome miscreants. As regards the Kaiser, whom I am assured by many Germans is a noble, Christian gentleman, probably he will meet the fate that is usually meted out to wholesale thieves and murderers of his type. In the early days of the war this vile monster wrote to the Emperor of Austria as follows: "Everything must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged must be cut and not a tree or a house left standing. With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, the war will finish before two months, while if I use humanitarian methods it may be prolonged for years." On this statement the Allies will probably hold the Beast of Berlin responsible for the crimes committed by his horde of thugs. Out of his own mouth he is condemned and will meet the fate he deserves. Those who sympathize with this contemptible wretch are as depraved and as guilty as he, and should be bundled neck and crop out of this country and sent home to Germany to fraternize with their brother and sister murderers and degenerates across the sea. There is an old Latin proverb which reads: "Let the truth be told though the heavens fall," and I shall tell the truth about Kaiserism, Hunnism and every other "ism" that menaces humanity so long as I have the privilege of speech, public or private.

### Comfort's League of Cousins

The League of Cousins was founded as a means of bringing the scattered members of COMFORT's immense circle of readers into one big, happy family. Its aim is to promote a feeling of kinship and relationship among all readers.

Membership is restricted to COMFORT subscribers and costs forty cents, only five cents more than the regular subscription to COMFORT which is included. The forty cents makes you a member of the League and gives you an attractive League button with the letters "C. L. O. C." a handsome certificate of membership with your name engraved thereon, and the privilege of having your name in the letter list, also a paid-in-advance subscription to COMFORT. You continue a League member as long as you keep up your subscription to COMFORT. There are no annual dues, so the more you have once joined all you have to do to keep in good standing is to keep your subscription to COMFORT paid up.

### How to become a Member

Send forty cents to COMFORT's Subscription Department, Augusta, Maine with your request to be admitted into COMFORT'S LEAGUE OF COUSINS, and you will at once receive the League button and your membership certificate and number; you will also receive COMFORT for one year if you are a new subscriber; but if you are already a subscriber your subscription will be renewed or extended one full year beyond date of expiration.

The League numbering over forty thousand members, undoubtedly is the greatest society of young people on earth. Address all letters to COMFORT, Augusta, Maine, and they will promptly reach the head of the department for which they are intended.

25 Postals, France, England, Italy, Turkey, U. S., etc. 10c  
Silk Flag Free. August 4, 1918, 137 Holland St., Chicago.

**Throw your VOICE.** Under the table, down in the cellar, into a trunk or anywhere. Our **VENTRILO** which fits in the mouth enables you to fool all your friends. Also art of ventriloquism in a big book of Jokes. By mail 10c. Prepaid. ARDEE NOVELTY CO. Box 78 Stamford Conn.

**The Bee Cell Supporter**  
A BOON TO WOMANKIND  
Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or face render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Send us \$2.50 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entirely satisfactory. Write for descriptive circular. It's FREE.  
The Bee Cell Co., Dept. 188 White Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**ALL THESE FREE**  
Secret Locket and Neck Chain, Pendant and Neck Chain, Initiation Wrist Watch with adjustable leather strap and buckle and these Four lovely Rings. ALL Given FREE to anyone for selling only 12 of our Jewelry Novelties at 10c each. Fresh from factory. Be in fashion. W. J. Dale Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.

**What 15c will bring You from the Nation's Capital**

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, important and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

ing, wholesome, the Pathfinder's yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything, fairly, fully, truly, before you, send 15c to show that you value this paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 12 weeks. The 15c does not pay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends.

## League Shut-In and Mercy Work for April

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto Me."

Written references from postmaster and physician must positively accompany all appeals from shut-ins. Appeals unaccompanied by written references will be destroyed.

Edward L. Potts, Owassa, Ala. Invalid for many years. Highly recommended. Needy and worthy. Give him a boost. Fred W. Blazell, Newton Grove, N. C. Helpless from rheumatism for twenty years. Lovely character. Well recommended. Open your hearts and pocketbooks and extend to him a helping hand. James D. Lively, R. R. 1, Liberty Hill, Box 84, Tenn. Helpless shut-in. Depends on father for support and he is old and sick. Highly recommended. Send him a green-back shower. Miss Sarah Ruth Deal, Stuart, Va. Invalid. Alone in the world. Helpless and needy. Send her some of the sympathy that buys bread. Mrs. P. A. Hagelberg, R. R. 6, Charles City, Iowa. Invalid. Would appreciate second-hand clothing, quilt pieces and any financial assistance you care to render. Very highly recommended. Callie Barefoot, Four Oaks, N. C. Invalid for many years. Send her some cheer. Mrs. Rosetta Craig, R. F. D., Stuart, Va. Great sufferer from rheumatism. Has two children, one an invalid. Would appreciate second-hand clothing and any assistance you care to send her. Mrs. Alice Stacey, R. R. 3, Dalton, Ga. Invalid. Fifty-six years of age. Widow with one child, who is helpless and unable to work. Send her a dime shower, also second-hand clothing. J. E. Simpson, North Bradford, Maine. Crippled from rheumatism. Poor and needy. Well recommended. Send him some cheer. Lois Turner, Desloge, Mo. Invalid for many years. Send her some help. Miss Virgie Kirkpatrick, R. R. 1, Crabtree, N. C. Twenty-three years of age. Deformed since birth. Unable to walk. Has the mental development of a child. Would appreciate pictures, toys, scraps or anything that would appeal to a child.

Here is a chance for you to do good, a chance to lay up treasure in Heaven, where no Bolshevik can swipe it. The Christianity that is worth while consists in helping others. If you don't help others you are a mighty fine hypocrite but you are no Christian. Help me in this work.

Lovingly yours,

## Uncle Charlie

Uncle Charlie's Poems the Best Spring Medicine in the World!

There is no spring medicine that compares with Uncle Charlie's Poems. They make the sluggish blood course through the veins like a mill race, for the best tonic in the world is a hearty laugh; and there are a thousand laughs in Uncle Charlie's Book of Poems. You owe it to the children, if not to yourself, to get immediately a copy of this exquisitely dainty book, bound in silk cloth, containing splendid illustrations of the author and his faithful Maria and a sketch of his life. Free for a club of only three one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35c each. Yours for an hour's easy work. Don't be left out in the cold, but start your clubbing today.

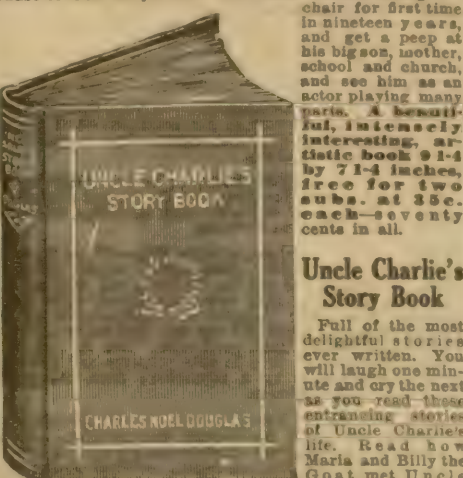
Uncle Charlie's Song Book is a Whole Entertainment in Itself!

Uncle Charlie's Song Book supplies a complete musical entertainment for church, parlor or concert room. Twenty-eight songs for any and every occasion; comic, sacred, coon and novelty songs, with full music for voice and piano. On the handsome cover appear several splendid photographic pictures of Uncle Charlie. Five dollars' worth of music for a club of only two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35c each. These premiums count towards our grand cash prize competitions. Both books free for a club of five. Work for them today.

## UNCLE CHARLIE'S LIFE & IN PICTURES

Uncle Charlie's Picture Book  
Good as a Visit to His Home

Visit Uncle Charlie in his famous chicken coop and see how he lives and works. Big, beautiful, full page, half-tone cuts equal to photographs, that show Uncle Charlie and his charming assistants Maria and the Goat in every phase of their busy lives. See Uncle Charlie sitting in a chair for first time in nineteen years, and get a peep at his big son, mother, school and church, and see him as an actor playing many parts. A beautiful, intensely interesting, artistic book 9-14 by 7-14 inches free for two subs. at 35c each—seventy cents in all.

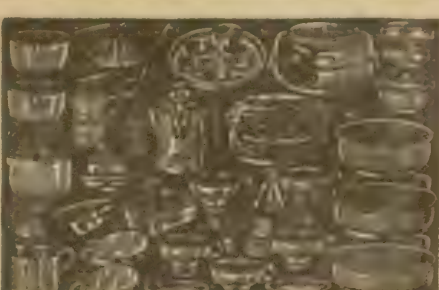


### Uncle Charlie's Story Book

Full of the most delightful stories ever written. You will laugh one minute and cry the next as you read these entrancing stories of Uncle Charlie's life. Read how Maria and Billy the Goat met Uncle Charlie; read "Lily and the Magic Wand," and many other stories. 160 pages of mirth and merriment, pathos and tears, illustrated and beautifully bound in silk cloth, stiff covers, gold topped. Free for three subs. at 35c each—one dollar and five cents in all.

Also bound in heavy fancy blue paper covers for only two subs. at 35c each—seventy cents in all. Ideal birthday presents. COMFORT'S greatest premium bargains. Work for them today. Secure one or both of these superb souvenirs of this remarkable man who devotes his time and talents to the service of humanity. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

Note. Full particulars of how to secure Uncle Charlie's splendid poems and song book will be found at the end of the League of Cousins Department.



**\$1.25 a Month**  
Wonderful Bargain in Splendid

**42-Piece Aluminum Set**

Amazing bargain and only \$1.25 a month. Full description given in our big FREE Bargain Catalog. Also thousands of other bargains described. Send today.

**\$1.00 a Month**

Everything you want in house furnishings is shown in this great catalog—many articles as low as \$1.00 a month. Complete suites of furniture, single pieces, dishes, aluminum ware, carpets, rugs, stoves, sewing machines; also farm equipment—all offered at rock bottom prices and on easiest payments. Only a post card brings it. Send for your copy.

**HARTMAN**  
Furniture & Carpet Co.  
3964 Wentworth Avenue  
Dept. 1818, Chicago

## Don't Send a Penny

Patent Leather Ladies' Oxfords

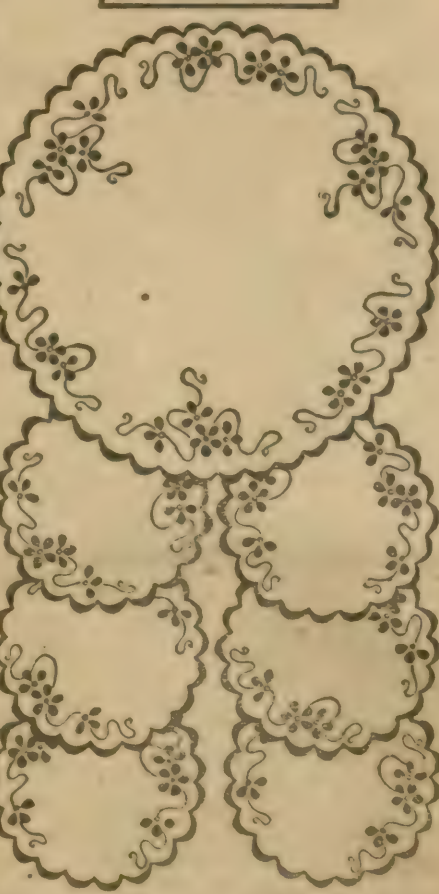
Send no money—just your request brings you a pair of these elegant, very latest style black patent leather lace oxfords. Months ago we forecast the great popularity of a shoe of this style and quality and secured a tremendous quantity at a remarkably low spot cash price. You now have the chance to share in the benefits of our foresight and vast buying power. These oxfords are a regular \$5 value—unbelievable bargains at our wonderfully low price. Send them, try them on and decide as to whether or not you will wear them.

Stylish Louis Heel. These oxfords are made of excellent quality black patent leather, have the fashionable high Louis heels, flexible leather soles, and the new, long toe. Exceedingly dressy and will give splendid wear. Sizes: 2½ to 8. Wide widths. Order by No. 1A104X. NOW Send today—no money—just your name stamped inside. Pay only \$3.39 for shoes on arrival. If not satisfied, return them and back goes your money.

LEONARD-MORTON & CO., Dept. 659, Chicago

## Seven-Piece Water Set

Premium No. 7821



Given For One Subscription

THIS very attractive water set consisting of one 10-inch centerpiece and six 5-inch dollies, comes stamped on white "butter cloth" which has all the appearance of pure linen and will wear as long if not longer. The complete set of seven pieces comes on one piece of cloth and the design may be worked either in all eyelet or solid and eyelet embroidery combined with buttonholed edge. You can obtain this seven-piece dollie set free upon the terms of the following special

**Free Offer** For one one-year subscription (not your own) to COMFORT at 35c each we will send you this handsome water set stamped on genuine white "butter cloth" free by parcel post prepaid. Premium No. 7821.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.





## Stop! Using Tobacco

Perhaps you've tried to stop using tobacco only to find that the habit has such a hold on you that you gave up trying.

You know, better than anyone else that you ought to stop because, sooner or later, it is bound to undermine your health. Heart trouble, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, insomnia, poor eye sight—these and many other disorders, can often be traced directly to the use of tobacco. Besides it is an expensive, utterly useless habit.

## Habit Banished In 48 to 72 Hours

No matter how firm a grip tobacco has on you—no matter whether you've been smoking cigars, pipe or cigarettes or chewing plug or fine cut for a month or 50 years—Tobacco Redeemer will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in from 48 to 72 hours. It does its work so quickly that all tobacco "hunger" is gone almost before you know it. Your desire for a smoke or a chew begins to decrease after the very first dose. Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind—it is in no sense a tobacco substitute. It does not cause the slightest shock to the nervous system; on the contrary, it quiets the nerves and makes you feel better in every way.

### SEND Coupon for Proof

Get our free booklet. Tell you all about the deadly effects of tobacco and how easy it is now to quit. We will also send you copies of letters from confirmed users telling how this simple, home-treatment freed them absolutely from the habit. Just mail coupon—or a postal will do.

NEWELL PHARMACAL CO.

Dept. 312 St. Louis, Mo.  
Send, without obligation to me in any way, proof that Tobacco Redeemer will positively free me from the Tobacco Habit.

Name.....

Street and No.....

Town..... State.....

## 38-Piece Fishing Outfit

Premium No. 8343

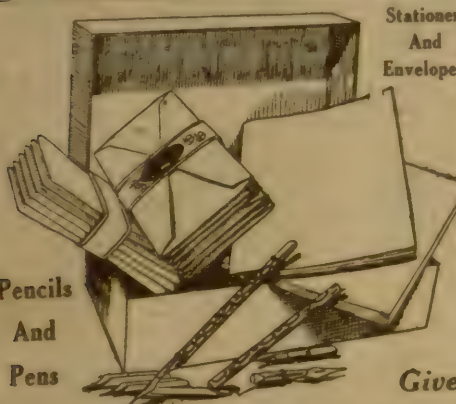


### Given For A Club of Three!

**BOYS**—no need for you to wait until you have money to buy that fishing outfit you want—we will give you this dandy Outfit absolutely free. It contains everything you see in the above illustration—in all 38 different pieces.

There are Two Dandy Fish Lines, one of them on a fine Wood Winder equipped with Hook and Sinkers all ready for business, and the other is a Special Braided Line. Then there are 25 Assorted Fish Hooks, of all sizes for all kinds of fishing, 6 High-Grade Snelled Hooks, 1 Adjustable Cork Floater or "Bobber", and 1 Ringed Sinkers—38 pieces in all. When you get this splendid Outfit you will have all the fishing tackle you need with exception of fish pole to do all kinds of fishing with, as the lines, assorted hooks in different sizes, etc., are adapted for brook, river, lake or pond fishing. And remember that we guarantee everything in this Outfit to be good quality. We will send you this splendid Fishing Outfit, if you will accept the following:

**Club Offer.** For three one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each, we will send you this 38-Piece Fishing Outfit packed in a good, strong box free by Parcel Post prepaid. Premium No. 8343. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.



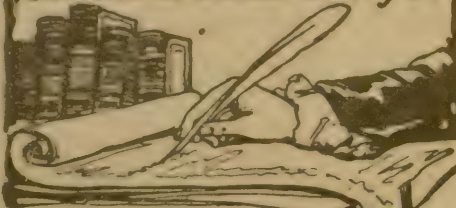
Pencils  
And  
Pens

Given

A TASTY embossed box 6 1/4 x 1 1/2 x 1 inch in size, containing one dozen sheets fine stationery, one dozen envelopes to match, 3 steel pens, and an excellent combination pen and pencil holder with pen, pencil and rubber eraser complete—this in brief describes the above writing outfit and it is certainly a big value. There is enough paper and envelopes in this outfit to last a long while, the pens are the very best you could get anywhere and the combination pen and pencil holder is good for nearly a lifetime. We know this outfit will please all who receive it because everything in it is of good quality.

**CLUB OFFER.** We will send you this Stationery Outfit for two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each. Premium No. 9142. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

## Comfort's Home Lawyer



Through the columns of this department subscribers may have free advice from our eminent legal adviser on all questions of law except divorce matters. Address Home Lawyer, COMFORT, Augusta, Maine. Sign your true name and give your address. Name will not be published.

Mrs. C. G. Iowa.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that the property, of the man you mention, would, upon his death, go according to the terms of his will, and the administration of his estate would be in the hands of his executor if one is named in the will, if none is named, the administration of the estate would be in the hands of an administrator appointed by the court for that purpose; we think the executor or administrator should advertise for claims against the estate, and that all just claims should be paid after the termination of the time specified in the advertisement for claims, unless there is some other good reason for further delay.

Mrs. M. P. Washington.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that the grantor, named in the deed to you of the property you purchased, is bound by the covenants of the deed, and that you should examine your deed to see just what he agreed therein in relation to the mortgage lien upon the property. We think any talk you may have had with him prior to the deed would probably not bind him after your acceptance of the deed in fulfillment of his part of the contract.

Mrs. L. L. T. Texas.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that, upon the death of a married man, leaving no will, and leaving a surviving widow and one child as his only heirs-at-law and next of kin, his widow would receive one half of the community property absolutely, and one third of his separate personal property, absolutely, and a 1/3 estate in one third of his separate real estate, the balance of both kinds of property going to the child.

Miss D. G. Minnesota.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that, in order to obtain a widowed mother's pension, the mother must be able to show a condition of poverty sufficient to satisfy the court as to the necessity of the pension; we do not think your law, like many of the states, specifically provides that the mother must be destitute or solely dependent upon her own efforts, but we do think her condition must to a certain extent approach such a condition in order to make her eligible for a pension.

G. W. B. Iowa.—We think your chances of recovering property abandoned for over fifty years is very remote; we think you should search the records of the county in the state where the property is located, in order to ascertain the names of the present holders of the record title to the real estate you mention.

Mrs. G. M. B. Ohio.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that upon the death of a married man, leaving no will, and leaving no child or descendant, his widow would receive all his estate, provided none of the property came to him by descent, devise or deed of gift.

E. K. Tennessee.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that the time limitation for bringing an action for breach of promise to marry is one year from the accruing of the cause of action; but if at any time any cause of action shall accrue against any person who shall be out of the state, the action may be commenced within the time limited thereafter, after such person shall have come into the state.

Mrs. M. E. South Dakota.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that upon the death of a married woman, leaving no will, and leaving no child or descendant, her estate, if the same does not exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars, would all go to her surviving husband.

Mrs. A. B. Illinois.—Under the laws of your state, we are of the opinion that upon the death of a married man, leaving no will, and leaving no child or descendant, the widow would receive one half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate absolutely, the other half of the real estate descends to the parents, brothers and sisters or their descendants, depending upon who is left, if no kindred, the whole estate would go to the surviving widow.

Mrs. E. S. Colorado.—We do not think the laws of your state provide any pension for an elderly widow, without children, who owns her own home. (2) We do not think the stocking of streams by the State gives the public the right to fish on private property which has been advertised against trespassers; we do not, however, think you should shoot trespassers, as we think having them arrested and fined would be drastic enough.

W. M. H. West Virginia.—We think it very difficult for a wife, who has voluntarily turned her property over to her husband, to recover same from him.

Mrs. A. N. Massachusetts.—If your debtor refuses to pay you the amount of her indebtedness to you, we think you should bring suit against her to enforce the payment of your claim.

Mrs. J. M. H. Marysville, Cal.—We think the laws of few, if any of the states of the United States, prohibit an owner of property from enclosing same with such a fence as you describe.

Mrs. J. P. S. Chippewa Falls, Wis.—If, as we understand from your letter, your mother legally authorized you as her agent to sell the bookcase you mention, during her lifetime, such sale transferred title to the purchaser and the executor or administrator of your mother's estate could not sue this purchaser for whatever is still due from said sale. We do not think you now have any title in this property and you could only acquire title by a repurchase from the present owner of said bookcase.

Mrs. W. E. S. Jersey Shore, Pa.—If, as you state, you did not write the letters you mention, you are foolish to disturb your mind in regard to this matter. We do not think you are legally entitled to get these letters from their owner. The ownership legally of a letter rests in the recipient as soon as the same is mailed and if you did not write these letters you never had any right to possession of them.

J. L. Ashboro, N. C.—Under the laws of your State, we are of the opinion that the making of a will does not in any way affect the title to the property of the testator during his lifetime. A will simply becomes effective on the death of the testator and we do not think that a will in favor of testator's wife would in any way affect testator's title to the property during his lifetime. We think he could dispose of same or do whatever he pleased with the same in the same manner as though no will had been drawn.



## Petticoat

Given

THIS colored petticoat is finely made of excellent material with finished seams and comes in a variety of fashions, one of which is shown in our illustration, but all of them are popular, up-to-date styles and will satisfy you. We offer you the

ly please the most exacting three most desirable colors to choose from—green, blue and black, and sizes 36 to 44.

**OUR OFFER.** We will send you one of these handsome colored Petticoats free and prepaid for five one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each. Be sure to give color and size wanted and mention Gift No. 7465. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

## Let Us Give You A Garden Of Roses!

**YES**, you can have a rose garden next summer—one that you will be proud of. In it you can have roses of all varieties and all colors. Their wealth of huge double blossoms in glorious shades of red, white, crimson, orange, pink and golden yellow will transform your dooryard into a flowery paradise.

This very minute cannot you see, in your mind's eye, these fresh blooming beauties growing luxuriantly beside the house, porch or fence, or along the walk? Can not you imagine the pleasure of going out and cutting great loads of these beautiful fragrant flowers—as many as you want—any time you want them?

### Twelve One-Year Old Rose Bushes FOR A CLUB OF THREE

BY special arrangement with the largest and best known firm of florists in the United States, COMFORT offers you twelve of the finest Hardy Everblooming Roses in its catalogue—and to insure your complete success in growing them we will also send you special printed instructions on their planting and culture. There are eight different varieties in the assortment and each of them is absolutely the prize of its class, noted for its hardy vigorous habit of growth, liberal blooming qualities, symmetrical form and bright clean foliage. You should have no trouble at all in growing them. They will thrive in any good garden soil if given a little care and attention. Each bush is one year old and in a growing condition when delivered to you. All of them should bloom soon after planting.

No matter in what part of the country you live, our florists will send the plants according to the climate of your section. You will receive them in a sturdy, well-packed box, by prepaid express, with a guarantee that they will arrive in perfect condition. If for any reason the bushes fail to grow, we will refund all cost. Following are the different varieties of rose bushes given you free on this great offer. Please read them and remember that it is not too early to send in your order today. You will receive the bushes at precisely the right time for planting.

WHEN TO PLANT ROSES.		
Latitude of Florida, Calif., Tex.,	after Feb. 1	
" " Ariz., Okla., So. Car.,	" " Feb. 1	
" " Wash., Tenn., Va.,	" " Feb. 15	
" " Nev., Kans., Mo.,	" " Apr. 1	
" " Iowa, Ohio, W. Vir.,	" " Apr. 15	
" " Mont., Mich., N. Y., N. E. States.	" " May 1	

of the country you live bushes at the proper time schedule printed here—the bushes, packed in parcel post, and we will reach you in perfect reason they do not, or if grow or otherwise prove replace them for you free are brief descriptions of beautiful ever-blooming

## Eight Different Varieties—Eight Different Colors

**Madame Caroline Testout.** A rose of wonderful charm. Its color is a magnificent deep velvety crimson. The buds are medium long, opening full and double to the center, producing large double flowers of rich heavy texture which appear as if they were cut from velvet. The fragrance of this rose is unequalled by any other variety and the flowers are borne in profusion on long, stiff stems well above the foliage.

**Hadley.** A rose of unusual individuality and charm. Its color is a magnificent deep velvety crimson. The buds are medium long, opening full and double to the center, producing large double flowers of rich heavy texture which appear as if they were cut from velvet. The fragrance of this rose is unequalled by any other variety and the flowers are borne in profusion on long, stiff stems well above the foliage.

**Killarney Queen.** Wonderful improvements over the well-known "Killarney" has produced this perfect new rose. "Killarney Queen." Its flowers are massive and very double, constructed of fine lasting substance, of a dark rich pink, dazzling in its purity and brilliancy of color. It is very hardy and a rapid, vigorous grower, blooming the entire season.

**Golden Gate.** A finely formed rose of a rich golden yellow and clear rose, immense in size and indescribably beautiful as its name. It is an ideal variety both for cutting and garden purposes, being an exceptional vigorous grower and prolific bloomer, bearing its flowers on strong, erect stems well covered with dark glossy foliage.

**Peace.** A crowning masterpiece, growing to perfection in almost any soil or situation. It has the most magnificent foliage and is a continuous bloomer of deep full double flowers of superb beauty. It is practically impossible to describe its color; delicate tints of rich creamy white, slightly lemon-tinted near the center of flower.

**Crimson Crown.** For color effect and general bedding purposes this rose is hard to equal. It is a robust growing variety, quickly developing into a shapely bush that is literally covered with immense clusters of deep crimson roses which are tinted a rich lemon white at the base of each petal. The flowers are borne in such profusion as to give the plant a brilliant display from early spring until long after late frosts.

**Irish Fire Flame.** The variations of intense color in this rose appear as a glowing flame, which suggested to the producer its unique name. Its sturdy, rapid growth and profuse, extensive blooming qualities place it in a class of its own. The flowers are magnificent in bud, form and color, the fiery crimson at the top of the petals shading to a rich orange salmon at the base.

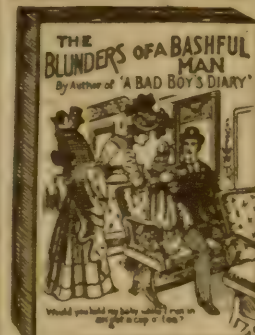
**La France.** One of the most beautiful and fragrant pink roses ever introduced and unsurpassed as a free flowering variety. It is a strong, vigorous grower and one of the hardiest of all bloomers. The flowers are faultlessly formed, extra large and double, and the abundance of bloom produced in one season is simply astounding.

**Our Offer Of 12 Bushes!** For three one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each we will send you twelve of the above described Rose Bushes (8 different varieties) free by parcel post prepaid. They will be forwarded to you direct from the florist at the proper time for planting in your locality. Premium No. 7773.

**Our Offer Of 8 Bushes!** For two one-year subscriptions to COMFORT at 35 cents each we will send you eight of the above described Rose Bushes (8 different varieties) free by parcel post prepaid. They will be forwarded to you direct from the florist at the proper time for planting in your locality. Premium No. 8602.

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine

## You Will Laugh, You Will Yell, You Will Scream at



### "The Blunders of A Bashful Man"

Premium No. 8221

You need this great book! You cannot do without it! For chasing away melancholia, dissipating gloom and banishing trouble you will find it better than all the doctors' "dope" in the world and it has the circus and vaudeville beaten a mile. This great story is the world's champion funny book and you must read it because it eradicates wrinkles, improves the complexion and by its laughter-compelling mirth and irresistible humor rejuvenates your whole body. In this screamingly funny story you follow with rapt attention and hilarious delight the mishaps, mortifications, confusions and agonizing mental and physical distresses of a self-conscious, hypersensitive, appallingly bashful young man who stumbles on through a succession of astounding accidents and ludicrous predicaments that will convulse you with cyclonic laughter causing you to hold both sides for fear of exploding from an excess of uproarious merriment. As a fun maker, rib-tickler and laugh-provoker this great story "The Blunders of A Bashful Man" beats all records and you will miss the treat of your life if you don't get it and read it at once.

**Free Offer.** For one one-year subscription to COMFORT (not your own) to COMFORT at 35 cents, we will send you a copy of "The Blunders of A Bashful Man" free and postpaid. Premium No. 8221. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.



## A Wonder-ful Book

**WAR Picture Book** (Premium No. 9141) Taken With The Camera  
**REALISTIC! Thrilling! Inspiring!** A book of more than 200 wonderful photographic illustrations in natural colors, showing the battlefields of Europe, scenes of actual trench fighting, monster siege guns, giant Zeppelins, deadly submarines, Allied and German troops in action, bombardment of Antwerp, battle of the Marne, anti-aircraft guns at work, Red Cross Nurses caring for wounded, German prisoners burying their own dead, execution of spies, ruins of towns, forts and bridges, and many other views equally as interesting and exciting and all taken with the camera so they are absolutely true in every detail. Printed on fine paper, nicely bound and of good size, this wonderfully interesting book is one of the finest souvenirs of the great war yet published.  
**FREE OFFER.** We will send you this illustrated War Book free and prepaid for only one one-year subscription (not your own) to COMFORT at 35 cents. Premium No. 9141. Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.



# How Women of Today Are Able To Guard Against Anaemia—

## Lack of Iron In The Blood The Greatest Curse To Health and Beauty

Physician Explains Why Red Blood—Rich In Iron—Keeps Women Strong and Well While Lack Of Iron Makes Them Weak, Nervous, Fretful and Rundown—Says:

**Introduction of Organic Iron—Nuxated Iron—Helps Solve Problem of Supplying Iron Deficiency. Thereby Increasing the Strength and Endurance of Delicate, Careworn Women in Two Weeks' Time in Many Instances.**

If you tire easily, if you are nervous or irritable or look pale, haggard and worn—your blood may be starving for want of iron, according to physicians who explain below why they regard anaemia as the greatest curse to the health, strength and beauty of the modern American woman.

That women may become stronger, healthier and better able to meet the cares of home and family by increasing the supply of iron in their blood is the opinion expressed, yet it would appear that there are thousands of delicate, run-down women who need something to build up their red blood corpuscles and increase their strength, but often do not know what to take. In commenting upon this Dr. George H. Baker, formerly Physician and Surgeon Monmouth Memorial Hospital of New Jersey, said:

"What women need to put roses in their cheeks and the springtime of life into their step is not cosmetics or stimulating drugs, but plenty of rich pure red blood. Without it no woman can do credit to herself or to her work. Iron is one of the greatest of all strength and blood builders, and I have found nothing in my experience so effective for helping to make strong, healthy, red-blooded women as Nuxated Iron. From a careful examination of the formula and my own tests of Nuxated Iron, I feel convinced that it is a preparation which any physician can take himself or prescribe for his patients with the utmost confidence of obtaining highly beneficial and satisfactory results."

Among other physicians asked for an opinion was Dr. Kenneth K. MacAlpine, a prominent New York Surgeon, member of the New

York State Medical Society and for 16 years Adjunct Professor of the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, who says: "You can tell the women whose blood is rich in strength-giving iron, they are the beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked ones, radiant with life, vim and energy—envied and sought after everywhere they go. Yet despite all that has been said and

careless of their condition or do not know what to take. In my opinion there is nothing better than organic iron—Nuxated Iron—to help make healthy, full-blooded, beautiful women. By enriching the blood and increasing its oxygen-carrying power, Nuxated Iron will often transform

garding the alarming iron deficiency in the blood of the Average American women of today, Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York Physician and Medical Author, says: 'I fully agree with Dr. MacAlpine that there can be no healthy, rosy-cheeked women without iron. I have strongly emphasized the fact that doctors should prescribe more organic iron—Nuxated Iron—for their nervous, run-down, weak, haggard looking women patients. Anaemia—iron deficiency—is the greatest curse to the health, strength, vitality and beauty of the modern American woman. Lack of iron in the blood may often transform a beautiful, sweet-tempered woman into one who is cross, nervous, and irritable—one who makes life a burden to herself, unbearable for her husband, and disagreeable for her children. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks.'

If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained.

**MANUFACTURER'S NOTE:** Nuxated Iron which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians is not a secret remedy but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated and does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed by all good druggists. —Advertisement.



written by physicians about the alarming iron deficiency in the blood of the average American woman of today, there are still thousands who need something to increase their red-blooded corpuscles and build up their strength and endurance and are either

the flabby flesh, toneless tissues, and pallid cheeks of nervous run-down women into a glow of health and make them look years younger within a surprisingly short time."

In commenting upon Dr. MacAlpine's statement re-









# The Emporium of Bargains and Opportunities

Pithy Little Advertisements that are Interesting, Instructive and Profitable to Read, for they put you wise to the newest and best in the market and keep you in touch with the world's progress.



## AGENTS WANTED

**Agents—Pair Silk Hose Free.** Statesize & color. Beautiful line direct from mill. Good profits. Agents wanted. Write today. Triplewear Mills, Dept. G, 1224 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

**Agents:** Sell guaranteed hosiery at big profits. You can sell at less than store prices. Bought heavily before prices doubled. Mrs. Schuman made over \$2000 last year. Write for sample outfit. Thomas Hosiery Co., 3119 North St., Dayton, Ohio.

**Agents—Steady Income** Large manufacturer of Handkerchiefs and Dress Goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality. Factory to consumer. Big profits, honest goods. Whole or spare time. Credit given. Send for details. Freeport Mfg. Co., 60 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Agents—Make a dollar an hour.** Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 452-B, Amsterdam, N. Y.

**Sell Insyde Tyres,** inner armour for auto tires. Doubles mileage, prevents punctures and blow-outs, big profits. Details free. American Accessories Co., Dept. 1110, Cincinnati.

**We Start You without a Dollar.** Soaps, Extracts, Perfumes—Toilet Goods. Experience unnecessary. Carnation Co., 31 So. Main, St. Louis.

**Agents—Write for big soap offer.** Quick Seller, Big Money Maker. Ho-Ro-Co., 131 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

**Large Man's** wants agents to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dresses, waists, skirts, direct to ladies. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 593 Broadway, N. Y. City.

**Agents! Quick Sales! Big Profits!** Outfit Free! Cash or credit. Sales in every home for our beautiful Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, etc. National Importing & Mfg. Co., Dept. K-3, 425 Broadway, New York.

**Agents.** Sell rich looking 36x58 Imported Rugs, \$1 each; Carter, Tenn., sold 115 in 4 days, profit \$87; you can do same. Write for sample offer selling plan; exclusive territory. Sample rug by parcel post prepaid \$1.19. E. Condon, Importer, Stonington, Maine.

**233% Profit** selling Jubilee Spark Intensifier. Banishes spark plug trouble. Sells like wild-fire. Exclusive territory. Write quick. Jubilee Mfg. Co., Dept. 413, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Agents 200% Profit.** Wonderful little article. Something new; sells like wildfire. Carry right in pocket. Write at once for free sample. Albert Mills, Mgr., 5115 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Agents: Big Pay and Free Automobile** introducing wonderful new gasoline saver, puncture proof, five year spark plug, and other economical auto necessities. Outfit free. L. Ballway, 112 Sta. F., Louisville, Ky.

**\$6 to \$8 a Day Profit.** Nothing like it on the market. Makes Blue Monday Rosy. Not sold in stores. Exclusive territory for proper parties; write for free sample. T. H. Snyder & Co., 4 East Third St., Cincinnati, O.

**Complete Authentic War History,** by Professor March, Introduction by General March. Profusely Illustrated. Immense sale. Big profits quick. Best terms. Freight paid, credit given. Outfit Free. Star Publishing Co., 611 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

**Big Business Quick.** Agents who know their business can reap a rich harvest selling the best book of the war—"General Pershing's Story of the American Army in France." Handsomely gotten up in a 26c edition. This book is the biggest seller of the day. Get it now. Write Hersh & McLean, Inc. World's Tower Building, New York City.

**Agents.** Get a live one every housewife buys. Dustless India Fibre Broom. Sells \$1.25. Big profits. Cambridge Mfg. Co., 549 W. Washington, Dept. "A L" Chicago.

## SALESMEN WANTED

**Tobacco Factory** wants salesmen; \$125 monthly and expenses for the right man. Experience unnecessary, as we give complete instructions. Piedmont Tobacco Co., C-19, Danville, Va.

## NURSING

**Trained Nurses** earn \$15 to \$30 a week. Learn without leaving home. Send for free booklet. Royal College of Science, Dept. 49, Toronto, Ontario.

## AGENTS WANTED

**Photo Pillow Tops, Portraits, Frames,** Sheet Pictures, Medallions, Patriotic Pictures, and Portraits, War Books. Prompt shipment; samples & cat. free to agents. 30 days credit. Jas. C. Bailey Co., Dept. C-4 Chicago, Illinois.

**I want 40 men and women** quick to take orders for Comer Raincoats. Thousands of orders waiting for you. \$2.90 an hour for spare time. Maher made \$63.30 in one day. Cooper \$28.75 in 4 hours. I will give you \$2500 a year for 4 average orders a day. No delivering or collecting. Stylish coat free for you. 65 beautiful samples. No capital required. Biggest money maker in America. Write quick for information. Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. J116, Dayton, Ohio.

**Agents: New Reversible Raincoat.** One side dress garment, other side storm coat. Saves \$10. Guaranteed waterproof. Big commission. Credit given. Parker Mfg. Co., 317 Rue St., Dayton, Ohio.

**We Start You in Business,** furnishing everything; men and women, \$30 to \$100 weekly operating our "New System Candy Factories" home anywhere. Booklet free. William Ragsdale, East Orange, N. J.

**Earn \$10 Daily Profit** Selling Cravenettes and Raincoats for Men, Women and Children. Our plan will please. Prompt deliveries. Every coat made to order. Free outfit. Dept. 9, Quality Garment Co., 79 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

**Sells like Hot Cakes!** Bigger profits! New laundry starch and ironing wax. Perfumes with lasting violet. Nothing like them. Samples 10c. Marshall, 917 Gates Av., B'klyn, N. Y.

**Sell History of Great World War.** also Life Theodore Roosevelt, both complete; official \$2 books; your profit half make \$5 an hour; both outfits free; send 10c postage for each. Globe Association, 334 Como Bldg., Chicago.

**\$50.00 A Week** and your own suit free. A wonderful offer to advertise our classy tailoring. All extras free—delivery charges prepaid. Self measuring blanks, style charts, sample book, etc. free. Send no money. Just write your name and address on a postal. American Woolen Mills Co., Dept. 497, Chicago.

**Big Tire Manufacturer Wants Live Agents** Everywhere. Splendid contract, exclusive rights, netting \$25 to \$75 weekly from start. Small capital required. Quick action necessary. Dept. 45, American Rubber Corp., 225 W. 52nd St., New York.

**\$12.50 Goodyear Raincoat Free.** Goodyear Manufacturing Company, of 602 Lillie Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to their friends. If you want one, write today.

**Remnant Store,** 1510 G-Vine St., Cincinnati, O. Greatest Dry Goods bargains on earth. Agents wanted for new, profitable business.

**Agents, Men, Women, Boys, Girls, Samples** two fastest sellers on earth, postpaid 25c. Sells 20c each. 150% profit. Sell homes, stores, factories. Art Supply Co., Brunswick, Maine.

**We Pay \$36 a Week and Expenses** and give Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., Dept. 1, Parsons, Kans.

**Lady Agents to sell Heron Goods.** New line. Quick sales. New canvasser sold 23 of first 24 calls. Fine repeater. Large profits. Particulars free. Sample 10c. The Heron Co., Dept. 15, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Silk Underwear,** camisoles, chemises, bloomers and gowns of excellent quality and newest fashion. Women wanted in each locality to sell direct from manufacturer at less than retail shop prices. Large profit—repeat orders. Send for catalog. La Riviere Co., Dept. C, 128 East 23rd St., New York City.

## MUSIC

**Music—Join our Music Club.** We will send two copies of the latest Broadway Hits each month, also monthly list of latest song hits. Write today for free particulars. New York Song Shop, 1645 D Broadway, N. Y.

## SOUVENIRS & NOVELTIES

**Why Work For Others?** How to make and where to sell Souvenirs, Novelties, etc., spare time; evenings! Book and sample only 30c. Maud Twitchell, West Milan, N. H.

## MICH. FARM LANDS FOR SALE

**Land! Big Money** in grain, livestock, fruit, poultry. Mich. best hardwood land. \$15 to \$30 per A. Easy terms. Markets, schools, churches. Free insurance. Farm advisers. No swamps or stones. 10 to 160 A. Best land offer in U. S. from largest Co. Booklet free. Swigart Land Co., 11246 First Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## HELP—MALE AND FEMALE

**Government Pays \$900 to \$1800 yearly.** Prepare for coming "exams" under former Civil Service Examiner. New Book Free. Write Patterson Civil Service School, Box J-15, Rochester, N. Y.

**Earn \$25 Weekly,** writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 451 St. Louis, Mo.

## FARMS FOR SALE

**Want to hear from Owner of Farm** or Fruit Ranch for sale. O. O. Matson, 323 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

## FARM LANDS WANTED

**Wanted to hear from owner of good farm** for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

## FARM LANDS

**Productive Lands.** Crop Payment or easy terms—along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what State interests you. L. J. Bricker, 14 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

## SHORT STORIES WANTED

**Wanted—Stories, poems, etc.** We pay on acceptance. Handwritten Man. acceptable. Woman's Nat'l Magazine, Dept. 678, Wash., D. C.

## FEMALE HELP WANTED

**Ladies earn money** crocheting, sewing, tatting, making aprons, dust caps from our especially designed economical patterns. We can't supply the demand. Send 2c for patterns and plans. Money returned if dissatisfied. Kenwood Sales Service, 6238 So. Park, Chicago.

**Wanted—5 bright, capable ladies** for 1919, to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers. \$25.00 to \$50.00 per week. Railroad fare paid. Write at once. Goodrich Drug Co., Dept. 82, Omaha, Neb.

**Women—Be Expert Dress Designers.** Earn \$125 monthly. Become independent. Start business for yourself, in your own home. Be your own boss. No experience necessary. Write immediately for free sample lessons. Franklin Institute, Dept. D861, Rochester, N. Y.

**Help sell our Salesmen's samples.** Embroidery, handkerchiefs, collars, edgings, \$3.75 starts you. Lace Place, 8 Green St., Cincinnati, O.

**Wanted—Women.** Government jobs. \$1100 year. List free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 9, Rochester, N. Y.

## NOTION PICTURE PLAYS

**Photoplay Ideas Wanted By 45 Companies.** \$25-\$500 paid. Experience unnecessary; details free. Producers League, 311, St. Louis.

**\$50 to \$100 Weekly.** Writing Moving Picture Plays. Get Free Book, valuable information, special prize offer. Photoplaywright College, Box 278, A-106, Chicago.

**Motion Picture Plays.** Best market for good ideas. Advice and particulars free. Photoplay Institute, Dept. C, 1466 Broadway, New York

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

**Patents—Write for free Illustrated Guide** Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch and description for free opinion of its patentable nature. Highest References. Prompt Service. Reasonable Terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 641 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

**Inventors—Desiring to secure patent** should write for our book, "How To Get Your Patent." Send model or sketch and description for opinion of its patentable nature. Randolph & Co., Dept. 112, Washington, D. C.

**Patents Promptly Procured.** Send sketch or model for actual search of U. S. patents. Personal service. Moderate fees. Patent book free. George P. Kimmel, 27-S Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**Inventors—Send Sketch and Description** of your invention for advice regarding patent protection. Twenty years' experience. Our hand-book on patents is sent free on request. All communications strictly confidential. Write us today. Taubert & Taubert, Patent Lawyers, 4206 Taubert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## INVENTIONS

**Have you a practical invention** to sell outright or place on royalty? Send details to Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 91 A, St. Louis.

## STORY WRITERS WANTED

**Authors—Stories, poems, photo plays** etc. are wanted for publication. Submit Mss. Literary Bureau, C4, Hannibal, Mo.

## MALE HELP WANTED

**Firemen, Brakemen, Baggage men,** \$140-\$200 Colored Porters, by railroads everywhere. Experience unnecessary. 523 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ills.

## HOME WEAVING

**Looms—Only \$8.50—Big money** in weaving rugs, carpets, etc., from rags and waste material. Be sure to send for free loom book. It tells all about weaving and our wonderful \$8.50 and other looms. Union Loom Works, 273 Factory St., Booneville, N. Y.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**Branch Manager** Wanted for old established Chicago Concern. We furnish full stock of goods, advertising matter, and equip store completely, in good location, all at our expense and pay you \$40.00 a week salary, in addition to liberal share of the profits your store earns. Work can be started in spare time. No investment or previous experience necessary to secure this position. If you are a hustler and want an opportunity to make \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year we want you and will pay you well from the start. Send me your application today. S. Levy, Mgr., Department 700, Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**Earn \$25.00 Weekly** Silvering Mirrors. New System. No Capital. Particulars Free. Box 62, Davenport, Iowa.

**Make Money At Home.** Supply small store trade. Demand already created. \$5 to \$10 a day easy. I furnish outfit and instructions at small cost. Details free. C. G. Hart, 34 Catharine Street, New York.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Shave yourself?** Keep razor keen with Pacota strop dressing, 25c. Sample 10c. Send today. Pacota Mfg. Co., Box 633-C, Columbus, Ohio.

**Poems** Wanted for publication. Cash paid for those available. Send one short poem today for free examination. Ideal Pub. Co., 193 N. Clark St., Suite 207, Chicago.

**Cabbage and Tomato Plants** \$1.50 per 1000, 500 for \$1. Sweet Potato Plants \$1.25 per 1000. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

**100,000 Recipes and Trade Secrets** some as low as 10c. Stamp for list. New interesting puzzle free. Runsten & Co., C1821 Montrose, Chicago, Ill.

**\$68, takes my new \$250. size phonograph** and records. Will ship on approval C. O. D. Will send pictures. Act quick. Waverly A. Brown, Wilmette, Ill.

## COINS AND STAMPS BOUGHT

**Watch Your Change.** Many coins worth double and more their face value are in circulation. We pay \$5.00 for 1878 Half Dollar S. mint. Cash paid for thousands of different coins and bills. Get posted. Send 4c for our Large Illustrated Coin Circular. Send now. Numismatic Bank, Dept. 6, Fort Worth, Texas.

## PHOTO FINISHING

**Mail Us 15c** with any size film for development and six velvet prints. Best material. Skilled operators. Get our book. Roanoke Photo Finishing Co., 223 Bell Ave., Roanoke, Va.

**Special Trial Offer.** Your next Kodak film developed 5c. Prints 2c each. Moser & Son, 2122 St. James Ave., Cincinnati, O.

**Let Us Develop Your Films!** Only 25 cents for six exposure roll and six prints. Postal size 4x6 mailed prepaid. No stamp. Moen's Art Studio, Box E, Preston, Minn.

**World's Finest Kodak Photos,** never seen before. New, different, trial develop roll 6c, prints 2c each. Malden Art Co., 16 Clu., O.

**Any six or eight exposure film** up to Post Card size developed and printed 10c, or enlargement 8x10 your favorite, negative 10c. Special introductory offer to show high quality work. Associated Photo Co., Dept. 15, Cincinnati, Sta. A.

**Special Offer.** We finish 6 exposure roll (one only) and furnish 6 select prints for 25c with order. Try us. Money back if dissatisfied. Moreau's Kodak Finishing Service, 622 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

**Special Offer—Your next Kodak Film** Developed 10c. Prints 2c each. Best workmanship. 24 hour service. Enclose money with order. Write for price list "Q" and sample print. Johnston & Taniel, 53 Nassau Street, New York.

**"Quality" Kodak finishing;** standard priced. 6 Post Cards from any Reg. 8c. Eblin Co., 1190 Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga.

**Films Developed 5c.** Prints 4 & 5c. Post Cards 6c each. 50c per doz. Quick service. Price list on request. L. Loney, Hartford City, Ind.

## PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES

**Wanted—Men and women** ambitious to make money writing Stories and Movie Plays. Send for wonderful Free Book that tells how. Address Authors' Press, Dept. 31, Auburn, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

**The Way To Get A Government Job** is through the Washington Civil Service School. We prepare you and you get a position or we guarantee to refund your money. Write to Earl Hopkins, President, Washington, D. C. for book RJ 2004 telling about Government positions with lifetime employment, short hours, sure pay, regular vacations.

**Become Railway Mail Clerks.** \$92 month. Sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. D11, Rochester, N. Y.

## GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS

**Free—Our new Catalog of Puzzles, Tricks, Jokes, Games, Novelties—Wright & Son,** 601-H, Ind. Ave., Peoria, Ill.

## POST CARDS

**Dozen Photo Post Cards, \$1.00.** Made from any photo; dozen folders, \$1.50. Geo. Hodson, Higginsville, Mo.

## POULTRY

**Day Old Chicks For Sale.** 10 Varieties. Hatched strong, Healthy, Pure Breed and utility stock. Circular Free. Old Hensley Hatchery, New Washington, O., Dept. C.

**Day Old Chicks.** Hatched and delivered right 23 varieties. Catalog free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box K-23, Glen Killy, Ill.

## Two Wheel Chairs for March 497 is COMFORT'S Total to Date

The two March chairs go to Thomas Aaron Helms, Denton, Ark., 144, and Carl Gerhart Jansen, 404 Chestnut St., Pekin, Ill., 124. The figures after their names indicate the number of subscriptions sent in by them or by their friends for them.

Thomas Aaron Helms (they call him by his middle name) is five years old and never has known the joy of romping with the children, for he has been a cripple from infancy, and, as his parents were not able to provide a wheel chair, has had to sit on the bed or on the floor or in his little chair amusing himself as best he could. An attack of infantile paralysis when a few weeks old left him with crippled legs. The COMFORT wheel chair will be a blessing to him and to his mother in caring for him.

Carl G. Jensen, age nearly six years, is the little crippled boy for whom I made an appeal in March COMFORT. He has been a helpless cripple all his life. He can neither walk nor use his hands to feed himself, and besides these misfortunes can talk but little and is blind. His sad condition is due to prenatal causes and measles a few months after birth. His mother has been very desirous of obtaining this COMFORT wheel chair for him.

There are many other applicants needing your help to procure COMFORT wheel chairs to relieve their suffering. Please don't forget them.

You will be interested in the letter of thanks, printed in another column, from Josephine Rebecca Taylor, whose picture shows her enjoying her COMFORT wheel

chair. Her penmanship is very creditable for a girl of her age.



JOSEPHINE REBECCA TAYLOR ENJOYING HER WHEEL CHAIR.

Sincerely yours,  
W. H. GANNETT, Publisher of COMFORT.

P. S. For the information of our many new subscribers let me explain that for each and every 200 one-year subscriptions to COMFORT, at 35 cents each, sent in either singly or in clubs by persons who direct that they are to be credited to COMFORT'S WHEEL-CHAIR CLUB instead of claiming the premiums to which they would be entitled, I give a FIRST-CLASS INVALID WHEEL CHAIR to some needy crippled shut-in and pay the freight, too. It is a large and expensive premium for me to give for that number of subscribers, but I am always glad to do my part a little faster each month than you do yours.

Enjoys Her COMFORT Wheel Chair.  
East Lexington, Va.

Dear Mr. Gannett:  
I have received my wheel chair, and I think it very nice. I certainly do enjoy it, for I can go anywhere I want to in it, and it helps my mother and sister in caring for me. I appreciate your kindness, and I thank you many times for helping me to get it. I enclose a picture of myself seated in my COMFORT wheel chair. I would like very much to correspond with the invalid boys and girls who read COMFORT. Thanking you again and with best wishes,  
Sincerely yours,  
Josephine Rebecca Taylor.

## COMFORT'S Roll of Honor

The Roll of Honor comprises the names of those who have sent five or more subscriptions, or a dollar or more in money, to credit of the Wheel-Chair Club during the month previous. Following each name is the number of subscriptions sent.

Mrs. Addie Carpenter, N. C., for general, \$1.55; Mrs. M. B. Geiger, Conn., for general, \$1.00; Mrs. George Dea, Texas, for Roy Sanders, 27; Mrs. Lizzie Sanders, Texas, for Roy Sanders, 25; Mrs. Annie O. Smith, Ark., for Thos. Aaron Helms, 21; Lizzie Goheen, Ky., for Naoma

Goheen, 21; Mrs. T. C. Guthrie, Ark., for Thos. Aaron Helms, 15; Mrs. A. V. Smith, Ark., for Thos. Aaron Helms, 8; Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Wis., for general, 7; Mrs. H. P. Teague, N. C., for Nora Wright, 7; Mrs. Lucretia Scarborough, Miss., for own, 6; O. A. Webb, Texas, for John Bailey, 6; Martha Otteson, Iowa, for general, 6; Ida Belle Anderson, Indiana, for own, 6; Mrs. Frederica S. Knapf, Pa., for general, 5; Steve Proffitt, Ky., for Roscoe Proffitt, 4.

## Street Car Gallantry

A gallant but awkward young man, making his way through a crowded street car a few nights ago, his arms laden with



parcels, accidentally jostled a woman. He stopped to beg her pardon. As he bowed a parcel fell from his arms and dropped on the woman's foot. He stopped to pick up the package and the

rim of his hat bumped her nose. He took off his hat and bowed again.

This time his head hit the broad brim of the woman's hat, tilting it south-by-southeast. She stepped backward, lost her balance and fell into the lap of an elderly man.

The gallant but awkward young man reached out a hand to assist her, caught a flimsy sleeve and tore it.

"Better let her remain here, young man," remarked the elderly man kindly. "I'll take care of her until you get off the car."—Philadelphia North American.

## Where Prayer Is Needed

The late Archbishop Ryan told us this story some years ago. A priest in his parish was calling on a man who had been badly injured in a fracas with another man.

"I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for throwing that brick," said the priest.

"Maybe your reverence would be saying toime," replied the man with the big lump on his head, "if you'd wait till I get well and then pray for Casey!"—Portland Express.

## Religious Bugs

First Baptist Church, corner of Church and George Streets. Rev. Arthur Crawley will speak on "Religious Ooties; or, Will Our Soldier Boys Bring Home Any Ooties on Their Religion?"—Adv. in Lowell Courier-Citizen.

## Left to His Fate

Wife "John, there's a burglar down stairs. He's in the pantry eating my pie."

Hub (drowsily) "Well, I'm not going to get up this time of night to give him dyspepsia tablets."—Kennebec Journal.



# Ruptured?— Listen to Reason!

For Many Years We Have Been Telling You That No Truss Will Ever Help You—We Have Told You the Harm That Trusses Are Doing. We Have Told You That the Only Truly Comfortable and Scientific Device for Holding Rupture Is the Brooks Rupture Appliance—and That It Is

## Sent on Trial to Prove It

If you have tried most everything else, come to us. Where others fail is where we have our greatest success. Send attached coupon today and we will send you free our illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing our Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember we use no salves, no harness, no lies.

We send on trial to prove what we say is true. You are the judge and once having seen our illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as our hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try our Appliance or not.

### Soundly Cured

At the Age of 81



Mr. C. E. Brooks,  
Marshall, Michigan.  
Dear Sir:—

Less than a year ago I sent to you for an appliance which came promptly. I at once put it on and it fitted perfectly. I have worn the appliance not quite 10 months. It has cured my rupture.

I tried the other day while the appliance was off, to see if I could force anything out of the opening to make a break there, but I could not though I tried hard.

Now I think this quite remarkable as I am in my eighty-first year. I am an old veteran of the Civil War, born and raised in the town of New Boston, State of New Hampshire, from which place I enlisted in the 10th N. H. Vol. Inf. in Company C, commanded by Col. M. T. Donahue.

I cannot feel but that I owe you this testimony for I had never expected to be cured. However, thanks be to God I found a cure through the valuable Appliance you made for me.

Your friend  
Holly Hill, Fla. E. A. Richards

### Cured Without Operation

"Was Sure He Would Be a Cripple"

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.  
Dear Sir:—

Enclosed is a picture of my children, and the little man you see seated on the chair is the one who was cured by your Appliance.

He had been ruptured quite a while before we wrote you, and I was sure that he would be a cripple the rest of his life. However, some helping hand showed me an ad. in a newspaper, with the result that he was in perfect health through the wearing of a Brooks Appliance for just three months.

The doctor advised an operation, which I would not consent to. Your advice was to put an Air Cushion Appliance on him, and I must say that it is worth ten times what it cost.

I wish you could have seen him before we used the Appliance and now, when he is fully as sound as anyone could be.

I cannot thank you too much for what you have done for my boy.

Yours respectfully,  
OLIVER HANSON.



### Cured in Three Months

Salem, Ohio.

430 Cleveland Ave.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,

Marshall, Mich.

Dear Mr. Brooks:—

I am sending you a

small picture of my son,

who is now five years old.

We ordered your Appliance for him when he

was only two months old,

and yet want to say in

about three months all

signs of rupture were

gone, and he is some boy

today.

I shall be very glad to

say a good word for you

whenever the opportunity

presents itself.

Yours very truly,

T. A. McCLAIN.



### Veteran Cured

Mr. Wm. McAdams, of Kansas,

Ill., is a veteran of Co. "H" 59

Regt. Ill. Vol. of which he

was Second Lieutenant.

He has fought against the

suffering and torment of

Rupture for years and has

finally won the victory as the

following brief letter tells

Mr. C. E. Brooks,

Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I laid your ap-

pliance aside March 2nd and

have not worn it for twenty-

five days, for I think that I

am cured. I hope that I may

never have to wear it again.

Yours truly,

Wm. McAdams, Sr.,

Kansas, Ill.



### Doctor Pronounces

#### Him Cured

119 Towle Avenue,

Mishawaka, Ind.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,

Marshall, Mich.

Dear Mr. Brooks:—

Answering your letter, will say

we need no more Appliances, as

our son has been completely cured

by wearing your Appliance.

We recently had him examined,

and the doctor said the opening

was entirely closed and that it

wasn't necessary to wear it longer.

Thanking you for your kind-

ness, I am, Yours very truly,

MRS. H. TOLLMAN.



### Others Failed But the Appliance Cured

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the

little boy and more for it cured him sound and

well. We let him wear it for about a year in

all, although it cured him 3 months after he

had begun to wear it. We had tried several

other remedies and got no relief, and I shall

certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely

owe it to you. Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON,

No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

### Remember

We send our Appliance on trial to prove what we say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

### Ten Reasons Why

#### You Should Send For Brooks Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.

2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.

3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.

4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.

5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.

6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.

7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.

8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.

9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.

10. Our reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and our prices are so reasonable, our terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

### Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at

times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am, Yours very sincerely,

JAMES A. BRITTON,

80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

### Entirely Cured

Beacon, Iowa.

Mr. C. E. Brooks:—My rupture is entirely cured and I am very grateful to you for your appliance.

Yours very truly,

ANTON MEYERS.

### Helping a Friend

Charles City, Iowa.

Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Please send me one of your catalogs of the Appliances. Am getting it for another party who was recently ruptured. I used your Appliance several years ago and was permanently cured. Yours very truly,

W. J. STANLEY.

During the many years we have been in business, dozens of imitators, seeing the success of Brooks' Appliance, have sprung up like mushrooms, lived awhile, then failed.

They have imitated our advertising. TRIED to imitate Our Appliance, imitated Our Letters and in many ways have misled the public.

You have seen their page ads and read their Big Claims.

Why take chances when you know that Brooks always treated squarely every man, woman or child who ever bought a Rupture Appliance from them.

There is just one thing that no one of them tried to imitate, and that is the Honest Straight-forward Business methods that have always been the Ironclad Brooks Rule. An Honest Appliance, Honestly Represented, Honestly Sold, No Tricks, No Lies, and money back quick when asked.

That is what has kept the Brooks Appliance Company FIRST and made it the Largest in the World.

If YOU have never tried the Brooks Appliance, send the Coupon Now.

### FREE Information Coupon

Brooks Appliance Co.

157 F State St., Marshall, Michigan.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

Address .....

R. F. D. .... City ..... State .....